The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. *The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.*

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1875.

The Recent Whisky Frauds.

The recent seizures of crooked whisky, some of them as far east as Philadelphia, do not indicate that the business of illicit distillation is still flourishing. The whisky seized since the St. Louis raid, wherever it may be found, consists of lots manufactured before that raid and hidden away, which the holders are now endeavoring to put on the market. The checks instituted have made it too dangerous to attempt fraud, as proved by the price, which has advanced to $1 25 per gallon, against $1 15 last fall. The revenue officials have sent all the evidence against the Whisky Ring to the proper prosecuting officers. It comprises a complete record of evidence of 25,000 packages of crooked spirits, and among the evidence are 1,000 full barrels of whisky, accompanied by the fraudulent affidavits that they had been emptied for rectification. It is impossible that the signatures and marks on these packages should not be sufficient to convict the distillers and revenue officials who were their accomplices, for more conclusive evidence could not exist.

The New National Bank Notes.

The new national bank notes about to be reissued will, for the first time, be printed upon the distinctive Governmental fibre paper, hitherto only used for greenbacks and fractional currency, and will also be printed from newly-engraved plates, altered and improved from the old patterns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1875.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, August 13, 1875. }

By virtue of authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein and below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States at Washington on and after the 13th day of November, 1875, and that interest on said bonds will cease that day. That is to say, the bonds of the act of March 3, 1864, and June 30, 1864, as follows:

Six per cent. registered bonds of the act of March 3, 1864—$100, No. 1 to 72, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 43, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to 253, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1 to 1,366, both inclusive. Total, $946,600.

Act of June 30, 1864, coupon bonds—$50, No. 1 to 750, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to 3,700, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 4,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to 16,200, both inclusive. Total, $5,500,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 1 to 30, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to 250, both inclusive; $500, No. 2 to 200, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to 1,100, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1 to 500, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1 to 520, both inclusive. Total, $3,553,400. Grand total, $10,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $5,500,000 are coupon bonds, and $4,500,000 are registered bonds of the United States.

Securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed] C. F. BURNAM,
Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1875.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Following is the statement from the Treasury Department of Government receipts and expenditures, by warrants, for the year ending June 30, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Customs Revenue	$157,167,722
Internal Revenue	110,007,764
Sales of Public Lands	1,413,640
Miscellaneous Sources	19,411,190
Total	$288,000,050

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and Miscellaneous	$71,020,702
War Department	41,120,645
Navy Department	21,497,026
Indian and Pensions	13,033,344
Public Debt	103,093,544
Total	$274,623,380

A NUMBER OF POSTMASTERS DECAPITATED.

A number of postmasters in small offices throughout the country have been removed for the untawful disposition of postage stamps, unjustly increasing their salaries thereby.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1875.

DEATH OF COMMANDER GEORGE U. MORRIS.

The Department also received information this morning of the death of Commander George U. Morris, United States Navy, at Jordan's Point, Prince George county, yesterday. Commander Morris was in command of the Cumberland when she was sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

THE MARINE CORPS "CHRONICLE" EXPOSES FRAUDS AND ABUSES—QUARTERMASTER SLACK COMPROMISED.

The *Chronicle* of this morning publishes a long article on the Marine Corps, the details of which consist of charges against officers of the corps of swindling the marines, and against Quartermaster Slack for serious abuses in the purchase of clothing, &c.

It is claimed that the quality of clothing furnished to enlisted men of the corps has been far inferior to the samples on which bids were made. What is true of the quality is also true of the cutting and making up of the goods. The shoes have been miserably constructed, and at times have only lasted two weeks. Complaints have been made to the Quartermaster of these abuses, without avail.

A former attache of the Quartermaster's office, determined to unearth the corruption, lodged a set of charges at the Treasury Department, and a quiet investigation has been going on for some time.

The first charge against Quartermaster Slack, is that $4,000 worth of materials furnished for the use of the Marine Corps has not been accounted for. This deficit Major Slack admits.

The next charge is that contractors have been allowed and paid for making up $2,999 36 worth of materials which they never saw.

Next it is charged that Major Slack has received from officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps, during 1870-1-2-3 and 4, $6,758 53 for extra clothing issued to enlisted men, of which amount he has accounted to the Treasury for but $2,015 99, leaving a balance of $4,742 54 unaccounted for. Of this sum $3,420 05 was received October 1, 1870.

Another irregularity consists in the fact that the Quartermaster for a long time, with full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, paid certain bills made out in the name of George A. Jones, who he knows is merely a clerk in the hardware store of Mr. S. A. H. Marks, Sr., the Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. As Chief Clerk he certifies to his own bills, as can be seen by referring to those on file in the Fourth Auditor's office, vouching for their correctness and certifying that the prices charged are the lowest current rates. This is in direct violation of the law, and the proof that there is mischief in it consists in the fact that Marks is able to run a hardware store in a section of the city where there is scarcely any patronage, and keep in it as large a stock of goods as any similar establishment in Washington.

Major Slack, informed of these charges, officially acknowledged, on the 13th of July, 1875, to the Second Comptroller the correctness of the charges, with the exception of one or two trifling clerical errors, but he endeavors to shield himself by asserting that he holds these proceeds as moneys ready to turn them in when called upon.

It is further charged that Major Slack has permitted certain officers of the corps to occupy Government quarters, and were therefore not entitled to quarters or full outside, the privilege of drawing commutation for the same in cash, and has allowed forage commutation to officers who never kept a horse.

The *Chronicle* says: "The above charges, which show that the sum of $26,743 20 was expended for clothing not received by the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps, together with the deficiency in the return of moneys received for the sale of public properties, amounting to $4,742 54, were regularly brought to the knowledge of the proper authorities by the clerk before referred to. If Major Slack has the ability to redeem his word and pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $31,485 74, for which he is accountable, according to his own admission, it still leaves him amenable to the law for his procrastination in these special instances, and for such other irregularities as must be developed when a thorough investigation of everything connected with his office is made."

Inquiry at the Fourth Auditor's office sustains the charges of fraud upon the Government in the purchase of clothing. The officers at the Treasury say that Major Slack is entirely innocent of any complicity, and that the offense lies between the contractors and parties who, in their official or clerical capacity, are entrusted with the inspection of clothing sent them for that purpose by the contractors. The Solicitor of the Treasury has begun a suit in New York against the bondsmen of the contractors, one of whom recently died and the other was missed from a Providence steamer.

Evidences of fraud in the purchase of clothing are clear, but there are no charges made by the Government against the officers of the corps charged with inspection duties.

The *Evening Star* says that by some means Carnum & Bro., who manufacture clothing in New York, ascertained that the amounts of the bids which they made out in the blank were not filled up by Captain Maddox, the inspecting officer in Philadelphia. Some time ago they resolved on a bold move. They made a bill out which would cover $23,000 for clothing which they had not made. It was sent to Captain Maddox, at Philadelphia, who approved it. It is said that his approval was secured through the collusion of one of his clerks. At all events, he gave a certificate of inspection covering enough garments to meet the aggregate of the list. He also approved it and sent it on to Washington to General Seelin, who likewise approved it and Major Slack paid the bill.

ALTOONA.

William M. Lloyd & Co. Closing out their New Business—The Head of the Firm Retires from all Banking Connections—Henry Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, Succeeds Him as President of the First National Bank.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, August 12, 1875.

The Evening *Mirror* has the following: "Mr. William M. Lloyd having decided to close the new business of William M. Lloyd & Co since the opening of their house in February last, further deposits are refused and the depositors are being paid their balances to settle the new business. We learn that it is Mr. Lloyd's intention to give his entire attention to the settlement of his affairs prior to the suspension, and to that end has also resigned the Presidency of the First National Bank of Altoona, notice of which will be found in our advertising columns to-day. He is succeeded in that position by Henry Lloyd, Esq., one of Pittsburgh's wealthy citizens. He is a large stockholder in the bank, President of the People's Bank of Pittsburgh and largely interested in the manufacturing interests of that city. This action of Mr. Wm. M. Lloyd leaves him entirely clear of the banking business here, he having severed his connection with the Mechanics Savings bank some time ago. We understand that the depositors of W. M. Lloyd are generally transferring their balances to the First National Bank and the Mechanics' Savings Bank. As W. M. Lloyd & Co. are paying off all the depositors in the new business, there need be no trouble apprehended by any one having accounts there, as all will be settled with promptly."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1875.

THE REDUCTION OF INSURANCE RATES.

A member of the Board of Underwriters says the chief consideration which influenced the Executive Committee to recommend a reduction of twenty per cent. in rates on mercantile risks, was the growing tendency of the Board companies to either practice bad faith, or to withdraw entirely from the Board and begin the business of hazardous competition and cutting under schedule rates. The Board now regards its action in making the reduction as foolish, because the tendency of this competition will be to cut down the surplus of companies, to that property was covered only for ordinary casualities and not for great disasters which might visit the city at any time.

FLOODS IN NEW JERSEY—HEAVY DAMAGE TO RAILROADS—DETENTION OF MAILS.

The *Evening Post* says that, although this city yesterday escaped the daily storm to which it has been accustomed during the week, the surrounding territory was not so fortunate. At Hackensack, before two o'clock, the rain came down in torrents. Shower succeed shower, each accompanied by vivid lightning, and the water seemed to be one continuous stream. As the ground was already thoroughly soaked, the flood accumulated rapidly and all the low grounds soon bore the appearance of a lake, and the houses in the meadows below the town were soon in the condition of islands, and this morning the inhabitants were engaged in pumping out the cellars and yards, while the chickens were perched on barrels and boats. All the gardens and fields in low places were under water, and will be more or less injured. The tracks of the New Jersey and New York Railway was washed away for some distance, and the break is so serious, it is not certain that cars can run over it before Tuesday next. The mails which were sent out last night over the Northern Railroad of New Jersey were brought back to the postoffice in this city, and were sent out this morning over the Erie Railway. The tracks of nearly all the railroads running into this city were more or less damaged, but the necessary repairs will be promptly made. During the storm an empty freigh train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, standing on the track at Hoboken Junction, was run into by a freight train going west. Seven cars and cabooses were entirely demolished, the engine was broken and disabled and both tracks blocked.

DEFALCATION OF A DRY GOODS CLERK.

E. S. Jaffray & Co., dry goods dealers, have lost $40,000 by the defalcation of C. A. Church, the head of their ribbon department. Church has left the city.

ARRIVAL OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

The steamship Spain has arrived from Liverpool with Moody and Sankey on board. As soon as the Spain was made fast to her dock, Rev. G. C. Needham, of Philadelphia, offered a prayer of thanks for the safe arrival of the revivalists, in which Moody and Sankey joined. The former goes to Northfield, Mass., where he will remain for two months. The latter has not yet determined upon a resting spot.

THE WANDERING JESUITS—EXILES FROM GUATEMALA BANISHED FROM COSTA RICA.

The following is taken from a letter written by an American resident of Costa Rica, in July: "A number of Jesuits entered the Republic of Costa Rica from Guatemala, whence they had been expelled. When they arrived within ten miles of the capital they were ordered to stop. Congress met the same day and two thousand Masons went in a body to Congress Hall and petitioned for the Jesuits' release, as mischievous members of society. The President, who is a Mason, and several members prominent in debate and influence, made able speeches on the subject, and succeeded in those days in obtaining protection for the Jesuits. Congress finally voted them fifteen hundred dollars for their immediate wants and ordered them to leave the country.

ADVANCE OF TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have decided to advance the tariff of rates between Boston and Washington and New York and Albany about twenty-five per cent. The companies claim that the present rates are too low. The advance goes into effect on Monday.

ALL QUIET ON THE RIO GRANDE.

A dispatch received from Commander Russell, of the United States steamer Plymouth says all is quiet on the Rio Grande. The river is falling, and there has been no indication for several days of cattle raids.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

EXCITEMENT IN MILL RIVER VALLEY, MASS.—ANOTHER RESERVOIR BURST—NO LIVES LOST—TRAVEL BETWEEN ALBANY AND BOSTON SUSPENDED.

SPRINGFIELD, August 12.—The Searsville reservoir dam on the west branch of Mill river was swept away last night. The amount of damage is not yet ascertained. There is probably no loss of life.

SPRINGFIELD, August 12.—The flood in Mill river last night, and the overflowing of reservoirs and dams, caused great excitement in the valley, and the inhabitants abandoned their houses and fled to the hills. Some mills, bridges and roads were slightly damaged, but no lives were lost. The damage to bridges has cut off railroad communication between Albany and Boston. Travel cannot be made till the waters subside.

DAMAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., August 12.—The storm yesterday, in Orange Valley, did $75,000 damage.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The loss caused by the storms in New Jersey to-day, has been heavy. In Orange county the damage is estimated at $100,000, and in Passaic county at $50,000.

THE MISSISSIPPI AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—During the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this evening, the river has risen only a third of an inch, and only shows 33 feet 10 inches flush on the gauge, which is a trifle above the spring rise and two inches below the danger line.

THREE THOUSAND ACRES UNDER WATER.

Additional news from below, in reference to the crevasse at Burke's place, in the lower end of Coahoma county, Mississippi, states that there is a gap of twelve miles between the lower districts of Coahoma and Bolivar counties, and at the lowest point, where Burke's, a private levee had been constructed, which broke last Friday night, since when the water has been pouring through the crevasse and thence into Hush Puckany and Sun Flower. About 3,000 acres of cotton and corn have already been destroyed in that vicinity.

AT CHICOT CITY

they report the railroad inundated at four and eight-mile posts and most of the lands between there and Red Fork, on the Arkansas river, are submerged. Plantersare reticent in regard to their losses, and steamboatmen are not inclined to annoy the planters against them by giving information concerning the damage, except in general terms.

Holders of State certificates issued for losses at the Chambersburg fire, in 1864, now called in by the State, can receive pay for them at the Franklin County Bank, Chambersburg.

OREGON.

Independent and Republican State Conventions.

Spirit of the Platforms---The Nominees for Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—The platform of the Oregon Independent State Convention favors the resumption of specie payments and the repeal of the act doubling the President's salary, and pledges the nominee to river and harbor improvements, locks at the cascades, legislative control of wares and freight and the reimbursement to Oregon of the Modoc war expenses by the General Government. Whitney, the nominee for Congress, is a sawmill man.

WHITNEY DECLINES THE HONOR.

Whitney, the nominee for Congress of the Oregon Independent Convention, declines to run, his acceptance having been conditional on the indorsement by the Republican Convention. The Independents may make another nomination.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met to-day. The platform approves the National Administration, favors the policy of arbitration between governments, the resumption of specie payments, revision of the patent laws, legislative control of corporations and the Government's sanction of internal improvements. It opposes the third term movement. For Congress Henry Warner, formerly Receiver in the United States Land Office at Oregon City, was nominated.

UTAH.

Indians Still in the Vicinity of Corinne—Fears of Another Raid.

CORINNE, UTAH, August 16.—Reports received here to-day state that the Indians recently expelled from this valley for an attempted raid on Corinne, have not returned to their reservations, as ordered by the Government officers. Reliable parties returning from Cache Valley, say that Pocatello, with his entire band, and several smaller companies of Indians are encamped near Logan, about twenty miles from here. They are at least 4,500 in number, are being supported entirely by them, and have come under control of the Mormon Church. Considerable apprehension is felt by the people of this city that another attack will be made, as the Indians have been furnished with needle guns and other arms belonging to the Government, and pickets are stationed around the city every night.

PARKER'S LANDING.

Oil Tank Struck by Lightning—Twenty-two Thousand Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 15, 1875.

At two o'clock Saturday afternoon, lightning struck an iron tank opposite this city, belonging to Einstein & Dull, containing 22,000 barrels of oil, owned by the Grant Pipe Line Company. It was entirely destroyed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Wife-Murder and Suicide.

DETROIT, August 13.—John Huffner, of the firm of **Huffner & Mayers**, ship chandlers, this morning shot his wife through the breast, inflicting a mortal wound, and then shot himself, producing instant death. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

How a Woman would Settle a Lawsuit.

MONTPELIER, VT., August 13.—The wife of Richard Dodge, living at Middlesex, shot the latter's brother-to-day, blowing off his jaw and inflicting what are considered fatal injuries. The parties had a lawsuit about property.

Fourteen Months Imprisonment for Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

BOSTON, August 14.—Black & Currier, members of the late banking firm, were each sentenced to-day to fourteen months imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptcy.

High Wines Seized in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Fifty-two barrels of high wines, believed to be the property of Jay Gould, Huntington & Sidney Dillers, of Wisconsin, and consigned to parties in this city, were seized to-day.

Rail Removed—Express Train Thrown From the Track.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Night express train No. 3 on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was thrown from the track last night half a mile east of Huron, Indiana. The cause of the accident was the removal of a rail, which is supposed to have been taken out of place by some malicious person or persons, as the hand car house at Huron had been broken open and a crowbar and other tools taken therefrom, which were found near the track where the rail was missing. The railroad authorities here say that although several cars were thrown from the track, they will be all taken up, no one was injured. The company offer five hundred dollars reward for the arrest of the miscreant who removed the rail.

Mysterious Death of Four Insane Patients at St. Louis Asylum.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—A good deal of excitement was occasioned at the County Insane Asylum this morning, over the death of four inmates from the administration of a sedative mixture to them while asleep. The names of the victims are Anna Newman, Christine Koenig, Anna Peters and Jas. Rockford. The inquest held this evening, under the direction of physicians gave testimony as to the nature and effects of the mixture, but a verdict was deferred until an analysis of the contents could be made, to ascertain whether any other medicines than those prescribed were put in. Among the ingredients of the mixture, were belladona, extract of conium and bromide of potassium. The same preparation has been used before without bad effects, and it is now thought that either an overdose was given to the patients or some unusual article put into the mixture.

Later.—ST. LOUIS, August 15.—The deaths at the County Insane Asylum last night have been the subject of much comment to-day, and many strictures have been passed upon Dr. Howard, the resident physician. The sedative administered was composed of fluid extract of conium six teen ounces; sulphate morphina, twenty-four grains; atropa belladonna, one-eighth of a grain; bromide of potassium, four ounces; beerling water, four ounces. This was given in teaspoonful doses to the patients when noisy or very restless, and repeated in one and two hours, when the first dose did not produce quietude or sleep. This was given to eleven patients between ten P. M. and two A. M., with the exception of the mortal wound, to any of them, excepting those mentioned in a previous dispatch. It appears, however, that the conium used in this mixture was a new article, much stronger than that used on previous occasions, and was not tried before being administered. For this reason and for placing so powerful a sedative in the hands of nurses, to be given with more or less discretion of their own, is Dr. Howard pretty severely censured. The doctor who testified at the coroner's inquest yesterday estimated the amount of conium to a teaspoonfull of the mixture, from thirty-five to forty-five drops, which would usually considered a large dose, and only to be given under peculiar circumstances and not repeated oftener than from two to three hours. Reports were circulated here to-night that more patients had died to-day, but as the asylum is about five miles from the city, with no telegraphic communication, they will not probably be ascertained to-night.

Latest—Reliable information has just been received from the insane asylum that no more patients have died, the conium was administered last night, have died, but on the contrary all have fully recovered from its effects.

An Eight Year-Old Incendiary.

NEW HAVEN, August 15.—Wm. Brang, a boy eight years old, was caught setting fire to a church in this city this afternoon.

The Secret of the Man in the Iron Mask.

When General Cass was Minister to France he became somewhat intimate with the then King of the French, Louis Philippe. One evening when they were alone, the General requested permission to ask a question. "Ask what you please," the King replied. "Then," queried the Minister, "can your Majesty tell me anything of the Man in the Iron Mask?" "Ah!" replied Louis, somewhat amazed, "yes, and will tell you all I know about it. When I returned from America, immediately upon seeing my cousin, Count d' Artois, I, evincing the same curiosity, asked him whether he could tell me anything about the mystery. 'Only this,' replied the Count, 'once in rambling through the Tuileries, I found myself in the apartments of the Queen, Marie Antoinette. Parting the curtains which concealed me from her eyes, I saw her on her knees before the King. 'In mercy's name,' she said, 'sire, tell me! who was the Man in the Iron Mask?' "I cannot tell you," answered Louis XVI., sternly. "I learned it from my predecessor, and can tell it only to my successor. But this I will tell you, if you knew who he was, you would be greatly disappointed at the curiosity which he has excited."

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

European Turkey.

SITUATION IN HERZEGOVINA BECOMING GRAVE—INSURGENTS AIDED FROM DALMATIA AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12.—The *Turquaic* newspaper says the situation in Herzegovina is becoming grave. The insurgents have attacked Trebigne burning and pillaging in all directions. Three thousand men, chiefly Dalmatians and Montenegrins are endeavoring to destroy communication between Mostar and Hevecine. Fifteen hundred Dalmatians and Herzegovinans are marching on Bochtocha. The Montenegrins and Dalmatians are also aiding the insurgents with monthy and provisions. The presence of a Servian corps on the frontier also seems to furnish the insurgents encouragement.

RELIGIOUS WAR THREATENED.

VIENNA, August 14.—The Herzegovina insurrection threatens to become a religious war.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO NEUTRAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14.—The Porte has formal assurances from the Princes of Servia and Montenegro that they will maintain a neutral attitude in the Herzegovinan difficulty.

MORE TURKISH TROOPS ORDERED TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, August 16, 6 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Standard* reports that all the Turkish regiments in the garrison at Roumelia and Bulgaria have been ordered to march to Herzegovina. The insurgents have burned some villages and massacred whole Mahommedan families.

Spain.

NEW LEVY OF 100,000 MEN AND BOYS—REPAIRING THE FINANCES—THE VICTORIA AT WORK ON THE BISCAYAN COST.

MADRID, August 12.—A decree has been promulgated ordering a levy of 100,000 men for military service. The levy includes youths who shall be nineteen by the 31st of December next.

Another decree directs the Minister of Finance to redeem the floating debt and issue consolidated interior scrip for sixty million pounds, in order to guarantee future loans and the advances of The Bank of Spain and the Mortgage Bank.

The man-of-war Victoria is bombarding Lequeitio, on the Biscayan coast.

HURRYING UP THE CONSCRIPTS.

MADRID, August 14.—A Royal decree orders conscripts to join their regiments before the end of October. The price of exemption is fixed at 2,000 reals.

England.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—SPEECH OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, August 13.—Parliament was prorogued to-day, till the 29th of October. The Queen, in her speech closing the session, says:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I am happy to be enabled to release you from attendance at Parliament. The relations between myself and all foreign powers continue to be cordial, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace.

The Shah of Persia's visit, on the invitation of my Government, by the ruler of Zanzibar, has led to the conclusion of a supplementary convention for the more effectual efficacious for the more complete suppression of the East African slave trade.

I have learned with deep regret that the expedition dispatched by my Indian Government from Burmah, with a view to open communication with the Western provinces of China, has been treacherously attacked by an armed force, while in Chinese territory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death of a young and promising officer of my army, and others, is the subject of careful inquiry, and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of those by whom it was instigated and committed.

The condition of my colonial empire is generally prosperous.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen—It is gratifying to me that the labors of Parliament consideration you have given the various statutes which have from time to time been passed for the preservation of peace in London and the shore with which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquility of the metropolis.

Her Majesty then refers to other principal enactments of the session, her reference to the shipping bills beings as follows:

The questions of public interest on which difference of opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme, have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the Merchant Shipping bill. But I rejoice that you have been able, by a temporary enactment, to diminish considerably the danger to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

I have every reason to hope that the progress in their prosperity which has been marked recent years, will be fully sustained in the present. The arrangements which you have made with respect to the redistribution of seats, and those made for the better regulation of loans for public works, will lead to valuable improvements in our system of imperial and local finance.

In bidding you farewell for a while, I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, August 14.—The steamship Bayne, from Brazil for Southampton, has been lost off Brest. The crew and passengers were saved.

COLONEL BAKER DISMISSED THE ARMY.

LONDON, August 14.—Colonel Valentine Baker, recently tried before the Queen at Croydon, convicted of indecently assaulting a young lady in a railway carriage and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, has been dismissed the British Army.

THE WHEAT CROP ESTIMATED.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Times'* city article of to-day says: "The following, on the condition of the wheat trade, is derived from good sources: Admitting as certain a further rise in the event of bad weather, in the contrary event there is still time to secure a large proportion of the wheat crop in good condition. If so, the recent apprehensions will probably prove to have been extreme. If the American crop is secured in good order, there can be no great change in the result of the spring wheat crop from what we had reason to expect a few weeks ago. There had been then, already, reason to apprehend a deficiency which had not been sufficiently heeded, but which probably can be remedied now. The last report from France is much less unfavorable than was apprehended. Most of the recent rains have done little injury. Our own farmers' stock of old wheat is reported small, but cannot be quite so exhausted as it was last year, and deliveries during the last two weeks have been double those of the corresponding weeks a year ago."

Germany.

EXPULSION OF A BISHOP.

LONDON, August 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Bishop of Gassen, who has been acting to some extent for Archbishop Ledochowski, has been expelled from his diocese by the Government.

SUBMISSION OF POSEN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

BERLIN, August 14.—The Catholic clergy holding State appointments in Posen, have submitted to the ecclesiastical laws.

OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE AT BONN.

BONN, August 16.—In the Old Catholic Conference to-day, Dr. Dollinger announced that an agreement as to the procession of the Holy Ghost has been attained on essential points. The communication was received with rejoicing by members of the Conference.

Italy.

PRINCE CHARLES THEODORE KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

NAPLES, August 16—Prince Charles Theodore, great uncle of the King of Bavaria, fell from his horse to-day and was instantly killed.

PAY-DAY IN THE COAL REGION.

Three Murders Reported from the Northern Section—Justice of the Peace Assassinated in His Office.

POTTSVILLE, August 15.—Yesterday being the first general pay-day among the miners in the northern section of the coal region since resumption, and money being unusually plenty, there were a number of disturbances, free fights, shooting and assaults and batteries by drunken brawls. At Guadsville, last night, two men, John Stilzell and Thos. Love, got into an altercation. Shortly after the quarrel Stilzell put in appearance at the office of Squire Guyther and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Love, which the 'Squire was in the act of preparing to issue, when Guyther was shot and instantly killed by two men, shooting through a window. Love has fled.

At Shenandoah the fireman had a picnic, which kept up until a late hour last night. G. James, who had a beer stand, being asked to sell beer to two men, while waiting on them was shot by one of the men and died immediately.

At Mahanoy City, last night, a free fight occurred in front of a saloon, which was gutted. Three men engaged in the row were shot and wounded. Christian Bunkower, while standing on the pavement looking on, was shot in the breast, the ball coming out at the back. He will die.

CASUALTIES.

Woman Burned to Death in Freeport, Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The residence of William P. Malburn, at Freeport, Ills., was burned this afternoon. Mr. Malburn escaped narrowly, but his wife perished in the flames. Loss on the house $12,000; insurance $5,000.

Englishman Drowned at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, August 13.—James Taylor, a resident here, was drowned to-day while bathing in the river Sciota river. Papers found on the body, show his former residence to have been in Lancashire, England.

Sad Accident at Clintonville, Venango County.

PETROLIA, PA., August 13.—At Clintonville, Pa., this morning, about nine o'clock, Perry Hillhard, while in his father's residence, playing with a pistol, shot his little sister Myra, who was near him. The ball penetrated the brain, after striking her cheek. Death resulted in half an hour. Several other members of the family were present at the time the accident occurred.

A Mine Accident—Two Men Killed and one Fatally Injured.

SCRANTON, PA., August 14.—A car at the mouth of Mount Pleasant mine became detached from its fastenings this morning and, rushing down the slope, killed two men and fatally injured a third.

Three Boys Drowned at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 14.—Three boys, named Joseph Lynch, Otto Baer and Oliver Wheelwright, were drowned here to-day, while bathing.

Three Men Drowned at Passaic Falls.

PATERSON, N. J., August 15.—Three men were drowned at Passaic Falls this morning, by a boat upsetting. Their names were James Grogan, W. Miam Horton and Henry Martin.

Railway Collision—One Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—As the mail train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was pulling into a switch at Loogootee, Ind., to-day, an express train collided with the rear car. One passenger was slightly injured. The mail agent, Mr. Flora, jumped from the car, striking his head against the platform and killing him instantly.

Horse on the Track—Engineer Killed.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—An extra freight train west, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, to-night ran over a horse, near Nokomis, Ill., damaging the engine and several cars and killing the engineer, Dennis O'Brien.

Miss Philpott's Body Recovered.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 15.—The body of Miss Philpott, who was drowned below the Falls on the 9th inst., was found to-day taken from the whirlpool by her brother.

Crops of the Northwest.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The *Inter-Ocean* of to-morrow morning will contain advices from more than one hundred and fifty points in the Northwest, showing that in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio and Dakota the average crop will be, in the aggregate, sixty-five per cent., oats seventy-three per cent. and corn ninety-one per cent. of an average crop.

The Habits of Ants.

M. Auguste Forel, a French gentleman who spends his life in studying ants and their habits, and who tells some astounding tales about them, has just received the Thore prize from the Academy of Sciences. In his report upon these insects M. Forel finds many different species and their peculiarities, and treats of their distinctive features as regards their capabilities for labor or war. He then treats them anatomically, and then speaks of their wonderful instincts. If all that he says be true, I should think the word instinct is too feeble by half, and should believe in the intelligence of ants. Among other things M. Forel says:

"They render each other mutual services; when an ant has got into contact with mud, its companions set about cleaning it most methodically. M. Forel had, by way of experiment, moistened and dotted some of the silky cocoons that contain the ants nymphæ: on the following day he found them all perfectly clean, dressed and in shape—not one wanting. What has been said by Huber as to the precision with which an expeditionary column of Amazones (*Polyergus rufescens*) proceeds on its march, is only partially true, for when the insects are laden with heavy cocoons they cannot mind any order, but every one for itself can. Under such circumstances many loose their way, but when they get into the right track again they evince the greatest self-confidence in their every step; they consequently are endowed with memory. The battles of ants have been often described, but even here M. Forel has something new to say. Some species are timid and cowardly, and always seek safety in flight; others are exceedingly brave and seem to enjoy a fight as a thing of life. But then there are others whose courage requires exciting; they hesitate at first, but gradually become bolder and ultimately display a perfect frenzy, a paroxysm of rage they will let themselves be uselessly killed. When an ant thus loses its self-command, its companions will try to lead it back by the feelers until it returned to its senses. The architecture of the nests has received much attention from the author, and he shows us that the same species will build different ways. In each locality, the season, the extent of the population—all these circumstances require special arrangements. The ants will quarrel and fight about other about constructions that are not equally convenient to all. When ants find a habitation unoccupied, or have taken the mansion from its owner, they will retain the old arrangements, making only slight improvements in them."

Female Preachers Among the Universal Friends.

Quite a quarrel has arisen out of the application of Mrs. Ada C. Bowles, wife of Rev. B. F. Bowles, of Philadelphia, and well-known in New England, to the denominational authorities in Pennsylvania, for a renewal of her license to preach, which was given her two years before by the committee of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention, where she then resided, and where she preached with general acceptance. She is a woman of fine ability, and it seems that when the society at Easton, Pa., became acquainted with her, they desired her services as their minister. She yielded to their request and signified her intention of their plain to visit Europe with her husband, their pulpit very much to their pleasure. In the meantime her license having expired, she applied for its renewal, but was refused, "upon the committee being of the opinion that her home duties must necessarily hinder her from giving her whole time and thought to the work of the ministry." When the State convention met, Rev. Dr. E. G. Brooks, her chief opponent, was displaced from the presidency and such action taken as has resulted in the holding of a new convention. Dr. Brooks now publishes a long article charging that Mrs. Bowles' husband, Rev. B. F. Bowles, broke off a long and intimate friendship, and then, by the name "audacious shenanigan," the convention was packed in the interest of a woman ministry. The article is very personal, and discusses and remarks that "The kind women who, ambitious of public service or distinction, have left their children and their homes to other hands, to fill pulpits, or to manage church affairs, have not, as the rule, added dignity or efficiency to our councels, helped toward unity, or much increased our power for their work. Let the issue, which they and their masculine lieutenants force upon us, then be fairly met; and may the right in this and all things prevail!"

Women's Charm of Needle Work.

[From Hawthorn's "Marble Faun."]

There is something exquisitely pleasant and touching—at least of a very sweet, soft and winning effect—in this peculiarity of needle work, distinguishing men from women. Our

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

THE Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates from the latest data that there have been 100,000,000 bushels of wheat exposed to damage in the recent rains, and thinks that of this amount 25,000,000 is rendered unfit for flour, leaving 75,000,000 in merchantable condition.

THE official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during last month there arrived at New York 9,962 immigrants, of whom 5,152 were males and 4,110 females, against 15,634, of whom 8,648 were males and 6,986 females, for the corresponding month last year. This shows a falling off of 6,372 immigrants.

ACCORDING to the statistical returns and reports now being made concerning increase in population and in the value of property, in different States, it would appear that the country never grew faster than it has grown during that panic time which has been known ever since the middle of September, 1873.

THE Boston *Advertiser* notes that, in the exports from Boston for the month of July, manufactured goods bore a large proportion to the total. The exports for the month were $3,435,145, and manufactures furnished $927,237, or over one-fourth. The cotton goods exported amounted to $285,377: leather $206,608; iron, steel, etc., $165,242; wood manufactures $89,054; agricultural implements $68,685, and sundries $182,171.

THE United States District Court for the Western district of New York has recently decided an important case for national banks, in which it was held that the usury laws of that State do not apply to discounts made by these banks, but that the provisions of the national banking act are constitutional, and that if a rate of interest in excess of seven per cent. is taken, the banks forfeit only the interest on the loan. The Court of Appeals of that State not long ago ruled exactly the other way.

THE returns of the foreign trade of France for the first six months of the present year as compared with the same period of 1874, show a decrease in imports of the value of 51,400,000 francs, and an increase of exports to the amount of 263,812,000 francs. It will thus be seen that the balance of exports over imports in the six months of 1875 amounts to $221,000,000, whereas in 1874 the imports exceeded the exports by $74,000. Evidently France has no fault to find with the operation of her protective policy.

THE California election takes place on the first of September. The political cauldron is boiling. At the beginning of the campaign the Democrats seemed to have it all their own way, and they became so elated with the prospect of success that the leaders began a bitter quarrel among themselves concerning the disposition of the spoils. This has given the Republicans courage, and they are doing all that men can do to achieve success. Should they fail in doing so the responsibility will rest with that egotistical ingrate, Senator BOOTH, and the faction of "independent" soreheads of which he is the chief.

A FEW days ago we gave a condensed statement of the leading articles imported into the United States during the last fiscal year, as shown by the official report of the Bureau of Statistics. The returns of our exports during the same period are now completed. They show a considerable decline in wheat, cotton, illuminating and lubricating oils, spirits of turpentine, tallow, leaf tobacco, lumber and timber; while the increase is especially noticeable in brass, furs, hides and skins, gold and silver coin, hops, small arms, leather, oil cake, cheese, lard, quicksilver, seeds, refined sugar and molasses. The total domestic exports for 1875 were $643,081,433, against $693,030,054 for the fiscal year 1874, being a decrease of $49,957,621.

THE Philadelphia *North American* remarks truly that the greatest, and in fact the only prominent example of perfect free trade, is that furnished by the commerce between the various States of the American Union. The custom house exists everywhere else, and the nations which cry out most lustily for Free Trade, France and England notably, derive the principal part of their enormous revenues from customs. It is no answer to this to say that these customs are not levied for protection. So long as they *are* levied trade is not free, and there can be no such thing as international free trade until custom houses are everywhere abolished. When France, Spain and Great Britain abolish their customs they will derive from their revenue from domestic taxation, Spain can afford to surrender to us Cuba and Porto Rico, England can give us Canada and the West India Islands, and France can yield to us her claims to possession to islands in the Pacific. That will secure free trade between us and all those portions of territory contiguous to us but now alienated from us; and it will make *their* experiment of free trade all the easier to endure.

THE one-horse committee appointed by the Democratic House last winter to investigate the condition of the State Treasury, complains, in its partisan report, that no interest has ever been paid into the State Treasury for the use of the State funds on deposit with the banks. The reason why this is the fact is thus pointed out by the Potter *Journal*:

"In 1870, HON. D. N. WHITE, of Allegheny, having given this subject a thorough examination, prepared a bill to secure to the State interest on all money deposited in bank. The bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. In 1871, the House being Republican and the Senate Democratic, Mr. WHITE again introduced his bill in the House and it passed that body by a large majority. It was never even discussed in the Democratic Senate. The speech made by Mr. WHITE in the House, in favor of his bill, contains far more information and is a more effective appeal for reform than any report the House committee as now constituted will ever make. This speech will be found on page 278 of the *Legislative Journal* for 1871, and is the strongest appeal for reform that has ever been made in our State for years, either in the Legislature or out of it."

Here, then, were two acts, passed in two successive years, by a Republican House of Representatives, and defeated by a Democratic Senate, intended to effect the very reform the absence of which is so much lamented by this Democratic committee. The responsibility for the fact lies with the Democratic Senate of 1871; and we insist upon it that the Democratic committee of the last House shall place the responsibility where it belongs.

And, by the way, why did not this Democratic House of 1875 pass, or propose, some measure upon this subject? The committee appointed in its behalf complains that nothing is done; but the House, itself, never once undertook to legislate upon it. The only attempts at legislation that were ever made to secure the State Treasury interest upon its balances were made in and by a Republican House and were thwarted by a Democratic Senate.

HOME ISSUES.

The Democrats of Ohio manifest a very great and a very natural reluctance to a discussion of State affairs in the pending political canvass. They are perfectly willing to talk about the third term, the currency, or any abstract question; but when it comes to discussing home questions, and matters of local administration, they shy off. They cannot bear to have Governor ALLEN'S administration compared with that of his predecessor, nor to see the record of the last Democratic Legislature compared with that of the preceding Republican Legislature. In any such comparison the Democrats are compelled to suffer; and they do not fancy a discussion of practical questions in which they appear to disadvantage.

And yet, the contest now waging concerns State issues much more than national affairs. The only officers to be elected are State and county officers. No candidate for a national office is now to be chosen, and no incumbent of a national office can in any way be reached by the result. The issue in Ohio and Pennsylvania is specially and particularly a State and local one; and the result can affect only State and local interests, directly. Of course, all political contests are more or less indirectly connected with national interests; but the direct, palpable issue in these instances, is exclusively a home one.

In Pennsylvania the question is whether a Governor who has exceeded all the expectations concerning him, and who has earned the sincere respect and commendation of men of all parties, shall be re-elected; and whether the Democratic House of Representatives, which last winter disgraced the State and brought the name of Pennsylvania into contempt, shall be rebuked, as it deserves to be. The Republican party of the State, which has administered its affairs honestly, faithfully and economically, which has lightened the burdens of the people while it has reduced the load of debt from forty to twenty-three millions, and which is identified with the maintenance of our splendid public school system in its integrity, is on trial before the people, and asks for popular approval. If there is such a thing as human justice and fairness, it will receive the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant."

In Ohio the question is whether the State is to be again disgraced with a Democratic Legislature, as it was by the last; whether the disreputable and intensely partisan administration of Governor ALLEN is to be continued; whether the present unsectarian school system is to be maintained or frustrated; whether the State and its public institutions are to be given over to sectarian control; and whether the public debauchery which has heretofore prevailed in the Democratic counties of the State, accompanied with defalcations and peculations of every kind, shall be extended over the State, or be crushed out by an irresistible public indignation. The home issues are the controlling ones, and should, in no event, be lost sight of.

REDUCED TO LABOR.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* admits that many if not all of the old families of Virginia have been broken up by the war and its results. It complains that the Southern States are strewn "with the wrecks of the good and great old families that came down from colonial times," and adds:

"Broken down families! they are in every city, county and neighborhood of the South. The descendants of statesmen, warriors and notable old colonial and revolutionary patriots and gentlemen are, in numerous instances, reduced almost to beggary. Take Virginia! It is melancholy to trace the decadence of those many grand old families which have made her social life the admiration of all—the synonym of honor, refinement, hospitality. Broken, scattered, impoverished! The descendants of many of the best people are in absolute want. New people—movinhommes—lord it over them, and they feel deeply humiliated. Human nature is human nature, and these people feel that they are a fallen people; that those who are socially over them ought to be under them. There are young ladies, of the best blood in the land, who have to exert their wits and exercise all their activities and energies to find the means to keep up a barely respectable wardrobe. School teaching and sewing machines! These are what they are reduced to, and it is noble in them to avail of those resources."

It has not been found difficult in New England to preserve the old families "that come down from colonial times;" but then it never was considered a disgrace in New England to work at school teaching or with sewing machines, or to engage in any other kind of labor honorable in itself. It is because Virginia and the South were engaged for two hundred years in degrading and disgracing labor that the members of her old families now feel degraded by having to resort to manual labor for a livelihood. In New England labor has always been honorable, and her old families are held in as high esteem, if poor and industrious, as they would be if rich and rolling in luxury. In the South, on the contrary, all labor has been regarded as disreputable, and her old families, now that they have no slaves to lord it over and to serve them as menials, consider themselves as fallen into the lowest possible estate in being compelled to work for a living.

The *Whig* urges the young men and women of these old families to go to work and redeem their families from their present position. The advice is well given, and should be heeded. But one lesson which the South needs to unlearn is the one which slavery worked into its people, that labor is dishonorable. Slavery is gone, but Labor remains, and remains as the one resource of all who would keep body and soul together. The South must forget that old heresy, and learn the new lesson which New England learned and has practiced upon from the start, that all honest work is respectable. The sons and daughters of her old families will not, then, consider themselves as "*reduced to*" the schoolhouse, the sewing machine and the plow; but will learn to appreciate the greatness of the truth that the labor which conquers all things is as honorable and ennobling as it is powerful.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Wheeling ladies bet on boat races.

The number of youths between the ages of six and twenty-one years in Berkeley county is 5,215.

The new railway from Smithton to Cold Water, in Doddridge county, was considerably damaged by the flood.

Hon. Wm. G. Brown, of Kingwood, was recently attacked by internal hemorrhage, and came so near bleeding to death that his relatives were called in to bid him their last farewell. He is now convalescent.

Betty Lee, a colored woman, residing on Black creek, about two miles below Salt Sulphur Springs, in Monroe county, was drowned during the fearful floods of last week. She was crossing the stream on a log, the water being only a few inches deep, when a wave about six feet high came down and swept her away. Her body, when recovered, was terribly mangled.—*Greenbrier Independent.*

Another item of expense, attended with a vast amount of labor. Governor Jacob has ordered State Librarian Cole to forward to Charlestown about fifty volumes of books for use in the hearing of the appeal in the injunction case. His Excellency ordered the Library to be boxed up during the pendency of the injunction and as the books were packed without reference to States or any other methodical arrangement, but promiscuously thrown together, it took fifteen panting about ninety-eight boxes have to be opened before they can be found. Mr. Cole has spent a whole day, with other hands, selecting those books, and may have to devote much more time before the fifty volumes are found.—*Charleston Courier.*

OHIO NEWS.

They have a live countess at Put-in-Bay.

A daily market is proposed in Cleveland.

Eighty-six deaths in Cleveland, last week.

Hon. J. McLain Smith has purchased a half interest in the Dayton *Democrat*.

Michael Connors, of Independence, had three horse stolen from him Friday night.

Rev. S. C. Goss, of Wadsworth, is considering a call from the German Reformed church, of Akron.

A block of Straitsville coal weighing five tons, will be taken to the Philadelphia Centennial.

The Ohio, Western and United States Amateur Press Associations were in session at Put-in-Bay last week.

Regimental reunions: Seventy-eighth Infantry at Zanesville, August 18; One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry at Westerville, August 20; Twenty-fifth Infantry at Kelley's Island, August 25; Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-third same time and place; Third Ohio Cavalry, Kelley's Island, September 2.

The excavation for the foundation of the new addition to the penitentiary at Columbus was completed Saturday. The building will be five hundred and twenty feet in length, fifty-six feet in width, and forty-four feet in hight, with walls three feet in thickness. There will be rows of cells on each floor, and a hall five feet in width.

A young lady in Dresden, named Sophia Comer, committed suicide on Monday, by taking strychnine. She took the dose about twelve o'clock, and was dead in less than one-half an hour. It is not definitely known what caused her to commit the deed, but it is rumored that harsh treatment had something to do with it. The young lady was about twenty-five years old, industrious and generally respected by the citizens of Dresden.

Turkish Rule in Herzegovina

The London *Spectator*, speaking of the causes which led to the recent revolt in Herzegovina against Turkish rule, says: "From village to village and from farm to farm the Agas extend their sinister march, assessing the imposts by a calculation of the taxpayer's resources under pressure, and enforcing their payment on the spot. When the cultivator is unable or unwilling to meet the exigencies of the Aga he is summarily bound to a post and beaten until he finds some means of appeasing the justice or cupidity of his lord. If he continues to prove recalcitrant, his harvest is cut down and carted away, or his cattle driven off by the zaptiehs. This time the tax collection was both more difficult and more burdensome than on recent occasions, in consequence of the Agas endeavoring to make the remaining individuals pay up the contributions alleged to be due by the two thousand Christian families who, ever since the sanguinary outbreak of Moslem fanaticism last year, have been refugees in Montenegro, Servia, and the Austro-Hungarian borderlands. The Herzegovina peasantry had been sorely tried enough by the losses caused by bad harvests and cattle plague during the past season to make it a matter of extra hardship for them to satisfy the ordinary exactions of the Agas. When, however, they found that their local tyrants expected them to make good the deficiency in the yield of the imposts produced by the flight of the persecuted Rayahs, they were forced into a desperate situation, which easily suggested a desperate remedy, and the vindictiveness of the Agas quickly added fuel to the fire that had already so many combustible elements on which to feed."

STATE NEWS.

Bishop Stevens is at Minnequa.

Cloverseed is worth $10 per bushel in Lebanon county.

The target shooting fever has taken hold in Philadelphia.

A cucumber forty-nine inches long causes Pottsville people to wonder.

The Reading *Bagle* offers to advertise for girls wanting places, free of charge. Liberal.

Huntingdon has produced a three-pound cholera-promoter, otherwise cucumber.

Mrs. Nancy Donahue, aged seventy-eight years, died suddenly in Waynesboro, on the 13th inst.

Dr. George Dock, a well known physician of Harrisburg, died in Clearfield on Tuesday morning.

Drinking water was worth a dollar a barrel at Chatham, Chester county, during the late "dry spell."

Mr. Hazzard died suddenly in Huntingdon on the 14th inst., of paralysis. He was seventy-six years old.

Edward Faust, a locomotive engineer, was drowned at Pittston on Sunday, by the upsetting of a boat.

Mr. Thomas C. Carpenter, for twenty-two years a clerk in the Philadelphia post-office, died on Monday.

Seth Weeks, of Corry, has 20,000 trout in his ponds near that city, some of which will weigh over a pound.

An Altoona married man has eloped with a young Miss from Hollidaysburg, and great is the excitement thereanent.

The new church building of the First Presbyterian congregation, Meadville, will be dedicated next Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. John Itel, of Munster township, Cambria county, fell dead in church at Wilmore, on Sunday, from heart disease.

A Greensburg paper, speaking of two local pianists, says that with a little practice they would make first-class black smiths.

The Corry Northwestern Agricultural Society will hold its fifth anual fair in that city September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st.

George Washington Spence, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in the Washington county poor house, a few days ago, aged eighty-three years.

The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters is in session in Scranton. Delegates are present from all parts of the Union.

Mrs. Fannie Scott died at her residence in Jefferson township, Washington county, last week, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. She was born in Ireland.

The quarrel of newspapers, as to circulation, initiated in New York, is spreading. Easton can now boast of quite a respectable little affair of the same.

The Blair Iron and Coal Company of Hollidaysburg have in their service a horse twenty-eight years old, which can do as much work as any younger animal.

The colored Equal Rights League of this State met in annual session at Carlisle on Tuesday. The President of the organization is Mr. William Nesbit, of Altoona.

A Philadelphia girl of fifteen stole $1,000 from her father, and ran away with a married man of thirty-five. The police brought them back, and both were held to bail for trial.

The Northumberland County Agricultural Fair will be held this year about one-fourth of a mile from Sunbury, and will continue five days, commencing on the 12th of October.

Lawrenceville, Chester county, has a fine bit of scandal, a young lady charging a young man with assault and battery with intent to commit rape, both belonging to respectable families.

A Pottsville paper tells how it is "down there"—thus: "The time has now arrived when the average youth starts out of an evening to hunt coons, and stops in the first melon patch he comes to."

Henry Herr, son of Tobias Herr, Providence township, Lancaster county, is fifteen years, three months old, measures six feet three inches in height, and weighs 188 pounds. Hercules come again?

Samuel Hope was thrown from the new Budd building in Meadville on Monday afternoon, by the breaking of the scaffolding, and was killed instantly. He fell about forty feet, alighting on his head.

An old tin kettle spout has been dug up at Norristown from a depth of eleven feet, and if anybody should go to that town and avow a conviction that that spout didn't once belong to General Washington, the people would either shoot him on the spot or else spot him on the snoot.

According to the annual report of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, 1,286 vessels were examined at quarantine, and 10,878 passengers arrived at the port. There were sixteen cases of smallpox admitted to the Municipal Hospital, and four cases died during the year. There were 7,187 persons vaccinated free.

He had a very promising boil between the shoulder blades, and his wife, who was young and beautiful, and could play on the harp, but hadn't nursed much in the hospitals, put a mustard plaster on it. A lawyer subsequently explained to him that they didn't get divorces for such causes in Lancaster county.

A young mechanic of Reading claims to be now completing a new moter which will send Keeley's where a publisher said one of Beecher's literary efforts would go in a certain contingency—"higher than a kite." This invention, if claimed, will run a passenger train without an engine, "using no coal, water, fire or steam."

A correspondent of the Forest *Press*, writing from Allender Run, relates the following snake yarn: "On last Monday morning, as Mr. Garnest Vogus and Stow and Preston Seeley were returning to their tie job on the J. F. Connelly farm, they killed on one rock on the Manross farm, near West Hickory, twenty-five large rattlesnakes."

The following specimen is from Lehigh county: Paplick Sale in Wissan Burgh August 28 1857 on The Plase of William Moyer at one Clack, P. M One Stofe vis Pipe 1 Bick. Taple 1 Little Taple. 1 Sink 6 Charse. 1 Rocken Chare 2 Bets. as good as New 1 Bick Clack, 1 Bick Chist, 35 yard Carped, and good many other sins at to Be sold at Same Day.

Several years ago a son of Hugh Ritchie, near Drummore, Lancaster county, disappeared and was never heard of. A few days ago he was discovered by a relative at the mourner's bench in a Methodist church. He had been living with a farmer in a very secluded part of Cecil county, Md., seven miles from any postoffice, and his boy beyond the reach of the many agencies which had been employed to discover him.

The people about Monveaey Hill, in Berks county, are terribly excited over mysterious noises heard in that vicinity at night. Beginning about nine P. M., the sounds resemble the ringing of bells at a distance; but later the volume of sound increases and becomes indescribable. On approaching nearer to the spot from which the noises seem to emanate nothing can be heard. The inhabitants appeal to scientists to come and investigate the phenomenon.

CROP NOTES.

A third more corn has been raised in Louisiana this year than ever before.

The tobacco crop on the Cumberland river and in Southern Kentucky, it is eared, has been much damaged by the rain storms.

A drought of two months in the neighborhood of Waco, Texas, has just been ended by copious rains. The fruit crop of that part of the State is abundant.

Ninety-five cars of peaches and 5,000 crates by steamer were received in New York on Saturday. One half of the fruit was in such a condition that it was sent to the garbage carts.

A process has recently been patented for putting up peaches, for which most valuable qualities are claimed. In the course of a few years it is expected to revolutionize the trade.

Minnesota will have this year the best and largest crop of potatoes for many years. The crop of Western New York, notwithstanding the ravages of the beetle, will be fully up to the average.

The army worms are so thick in some places in Maine that they can scarcely be kept out of the houses, and cover the fields so completely that a person can't walk without crushing them by the quart.

New crop Louisiana rice has made its appearance in market. The prospects of the incoming crop are reported to be very favorable, and unless some unforseen accident happens in harvesting, there will be a large increase in the yield.

On Saturday last five car loads of wheat were shipped from Baltimore, consigned to Ohio. The movement of grain from Eastern points westward is quite an anomaly, and shows what damage has been done by the recent floods in the Ohio Valley and vicinity.

Another Democratic newspaper hastens to put itself on record against the choice of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall as Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette* says: "Knowing the great possibility of his election, we nevertheless declare its political error, and a blunder which will cost us dear. We care not what his ability or services in Congress, Samuel J. Randall has done and is doing which has been justly denounced by the whole country, and a party which is coming up to receive the suffrages of the people cannot afford to honor him with an office only second in rank to the President himself. We here declare ourselves in opposition to his election to the Speakership, and shall learn with regret, if so it be, that Democratic votes have elected him to that station."

POLITICAL.

State.

John Fitzgerald, Esq., was elected on Saturday as Representative delegate from Juniata county to the Democratic State Convention.

The lower end of Luzerne county has been completely ignored in the distribution of offices by the Democratic Convention, whereat there is great dissatisfaction. It will require hard work to keep the boys in the traces this fall.

Last Saturday evening the German Democrats of Reading held a meeting, and organized an independent political club. Their object is not, according to the speeches, the formation of a new party, but to insist upon the rights of the people, break down the local rings which are now governing the party and putting into office men unfit for position.

The Democrats of Cumberland county put in nomination the following ticket by popular vote on Monday: Register—Martin Gusweiler; Prothonotary—James C. Clendenning; Clerk of Courts—D. B. Stevick; Treasurer—L. T. Greenfield; Commissioners—Jacob Barber, Joseph Bautz; Poor Directors—Jacob Gutshall, John Wolf; Auditors—Charles E. Wolf, Hugh Bond.

The Democratic papers are great friends (?) of the Temperance cause and warm supporters of the Prohibition ticket. At least such are their pretensions and professions, but of course they don't mean what they say. By the way, we beg to submit a few questions to our Democratic editors:

Do you think the majority party did right in repealing the Local Option bill?

Do you think Local Option right?

Will you support the Temperance candidates?

Would you sustain the Temperance cause in the columns of your paper?—*Reading Times and Dispatch.*

General.

Colonel Mosby, the ex-Confederate, has expressed his views on the political situation to a reporter. He believes that the Southern people make a serious mistake in not giving more active support to President Grant, but, for himself, denies that he has deliberately transferred his allegiance to the Republican party.

The Mississippi Democrats abandoned the "color line" with considerable ostentation at their late convention, but the editor of the Columbus *Index* (Democratic) announces that a color-line club has been organized in that city, of which he is proud to be a member. This comes of secret and oath-bound. This fact shows how much dependence is to be placed on the conciliatory utterances of the State Convention.

Henry county, O., is a Democratic stronghold, where official thieves have been going down into the public treasury and taxes have been coming up on the people for some years. This will explain the following paragraph from the Toledo *Blade*: "Tressler is under indictment in Henry county for embezzling county funds while Treasurer of the county, and yet Democrats of that county declare that when the Senatorial Convention, that they could give him seven hundred majority for Senator in 'Little Henry.'"

The Presidency is a great office, but for that very reason it exposes little men. Success in reaching it by whatever means must not be regarded as a condonation of offenses or a purification of character. Indeed, it is becoming the reproach of our political system that it is not sure to elevate men of the highest character and ability and reputation to the highest office; and there is all the more reason therefore for pointing out so flagrant a discrepancy between the man and the place as appeared when Andrew Johnson was President.—*Harper's Weekly.*

An exchange says: "President Grant could make an immense point for himself and do a good deal for his party by going for the Indian ring as Governor Tilden, of New York, has gone for the canal ring." If the people who talk in this manner will name any President of the United States who ever did one-tenth as much as President Grant has done in behalf of the Indians, in ameliorating their condition for time and to help them forward to civilization, we shall be glad to hear evidence upon the point. The fact is that to President Grant belongs the credit of establishing the best and most successful Indian policy ever inaugurated in this country, and he is now, as he always has been, bent upon carrying it out faithfully and honestly.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The *Southern Catholic*, of Memphis, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the Southern States, contains an article which lays down the programme, as follows: "There are two very essential steps to be taken in order to win the next Presidential race. It is scarcely necessary, I trust, to urge our fellow Catholics to assemble everywhere around the Democratic colors; for they are the only party essentially national to the Republican party, and it is incredible to believe that any Catholic who has a modicum of self-respect and love for his children can ever again vote for Grant. If hitherto he has done so, the time is at hand to abandon an organization which is confessedly, and without longer disguise, at war with our holy religion."

The Republicans never were more strongly intrenched in correct principles than in their position during the last canvass. All experience, all history, all science, all common sense are in their favor. The financial doctrines embodied in their platform are as old as civilization, and as well settled as the multiplication tables. They fight for truth, for honesty, for national safety and prosperity. They have taken upon themselves a mission worthy of any party, and deserving of its greatest efforts. A victory on such issues is substantial and worth striving for, because it is a triumph promoting the welfare and conserving the highest interests of the nation.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday contains a long letter from Mr. J. G. Hertwig, a representative German of that city, giving his views as to the probable direction the German vote in Ohio will take in October, and the reason for that course. Mr. Hertwig says he is convinced the German vote of Ohio this fall will be cast on the Republican side, and will "help to effectuate the Scaling defeat of the Democratic party of Ohio it so well deserves." He explains that by the German vote he does not, of course, include German Democratic office seekers and office holders, nor blind German followers of the Pope, as both these classes of German voters are out of the reach of argument, but he refers to the floating independent German vote in Ohio, which forms the larger portion of the German vote in the State.

It is given out that Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, has got a practically sure thing on the Speakership. His friends claim 100 out of the 175 Democratic votes for him in the caucus. Very likely this is true for Mr. Randall has eminent qualifications for the Democratic Speakership. He can safely be regarded as a combination

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 18, 1875.

The situation in financial circles continued unchanged to-day, the principal characteristics of the money and stock market being abundant funds in the hands of bankers, a light demand for discounts from prime borrowers and extreme caution in making loans on the part of discount boards. The complaints among the wholesale merchants of the slowness of collections is rather more general than usual, and it is possible that this cause has created a rather greater demand from this class for bank accommodations than would otherwise have been the case; but it has not been of sufficient importance to produce any effect on the general loan market. There is a general disposition on the part of capitalists to regard mortgage loans with favor, and it would be comparatively easy to obtain money on first mortgage security at present. The demand for loans of this class, however, is not large. Although it would be natural to expect that this would be considered a favorable time for real estate investments, there is not much done by capitalists in that direction, as the distrust of the future, referred to yesterday, makes this class of business men especially cautious. The same features characterize the financial situation elsewhere. An exchange of some authority says that the rates for loans are now cheaper throughout the country than they have been for more than thirteen years. The New York *Bulletin* is of the opinion that when these rates for money this year have been seen, and that with the development of the fall trade rates will advance. The latest advices from the crops are that there will be above the average yield of cereals and a considerable more than average crop of cotton. The movement of these crops should give such employment to currency as to harden rates. There are at present no signs of immoderate speculation at the Stock Exchange, but, with the affairs of the country on the upward grade, it is reasonable to expect that there will before the year is out be a lively speculation there, which would tend also to stiffen the rates for money." In England the same plethora of funds is noticeable to a greater degree than in this country. The London *Times* of Monday says: "There was almost nothing doing in discount Saturday and the rate was nominal. It was the same with money, which is so excessively cheap that the banks and discount houses refuse to look in any but the very best paper, because it is not worth while to take any risk. For the struggling trader the present torpor is, therefore, worse than dearer money might be. With a rate to tempt business he might get some accommodation, but now he gets none. The simple result of this must be that many houses of small means will succumb. This cheap money is, therefore, about the most severe purifier of the market that could be conceived at the present moment."

—A Philadelphia statistician has been engaged in rather exhaustive researches concerning the amount of public debt, not national, in all the States. The result of his labors has been published showing that the total amount of such indebtedness is $864,785,000. Of this sum New York has the largest amount, $159,000,000, to which should be added $40,000,000 additional indebtedness of New York city made evident since the exposure of the Tammany frauds. Pennsylvania has the second place in the list, her debts being placed at $120,000,000 while her per capita tax is only $38 86, against $17 of the New Yorker. Next in order come Massachusetts with a debt of $69,000,000 (more than $47 to each inhabitant); Virginia, $55,921,000; Louisiana, $53,000,000; Tennessee $48,000,000; Missouri, $46,900,000; Illinois $42,000,000, and North Carolina $32,500,000. None of the other States exceed thirty millions. The lowest amount of debt are in the cases of Nevada, Nebraska, Texas, West Virginia (which State it is claimed ought to pay a portion of Virginia's indebtedness), Delaware and Oregon, with debts ranging between $210,000 for Oregon, and $2,000,000 for Texas. The ratio of debt to wealth varies widely, being as one to six in the case of Louisiana, where the debt is $53,000,000, with an estimated wealth of $323,000,000; and on the other hand as one to three hundred and thirty-nine in the case of West Virginia. Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Delaware, Oregon and West Virginia are the States in which the ratio is the smallest, and in none of them does the debt exceed one per cent. of the assessed value of the property.

—The London *Times* of July 31 has the following: The creditors of Messrs. N. Alexander, Son & Co. held a meeting to-day, at which a statement of the firm's affairs was presented. It is, if possible, worse than that of the Collies, the liabilities being £240,000, and the assets £34,254. Some singular revelations were made at the meeting, but the only one of concerns the public is the fact that Alexander Collie has been, since 1867, a secret partner in this firm, and to the extent that he was so, drew funds on himself. Up to 1871 it does not appear that Alexander got a commission for acceptances, but about that time Collie accommodated the firm by taking over bills afloat to the amount of £177, and asking no commission thereon; and since then the commission bill accepting—probably the most disgraceful and remunerative system of modern days—came into use. Collie's share of the capital supposed to belong to the firm was £40,000. The object of the appeal to show that that sum was ever paid in by him. Like all these arrangements, the more the facts are more deeply in this affair is probed, the more scandalous it appears.

—The preliminary steps now being taken by our own Government, France and Austria for special recognition, and the somewhat increased demand for silver for the India trade, have stiffened the price of silver bullion and brought it up from 55¼ pence per ounce, one month ago, to 56¾ pence, the present London quotation. The mines of the Comstock, with their additional milling facilities, will be enabled to more than meet the demand for silver for currency purposes, and with the additions already made, and better made by its owners from accumulations in currency in Germany and other countries, the price of silver will undoubtedly fall to the former standard—55¼ pence, if not lower, within a very short period. The mints of the United States are amply supplied with bullion sufficient to keep them engaged for some time to come.

—The following review of the New York money and stock market of yesterday is furnished by Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The prevailing feature of our stock market to-day has been its dullness.

The only feature of interest has been the sudden advance in St. Paul preferred from 66¾ to 68¾. It is understood on the street that the latest reported earnings for this and the Chicago and Northwest road are very favorable and that there is some prospect of the dividends being resumed on the preferred stock of both roads. Our friends do not think there is much less risk attending the purchase of the preferred stocks than buying the common stock of the same, but about the present movement has a fair prospect of success.

Rock Island remains strong, and some of the recent conspicuous buyers of it speak confidently of still higher figures for it.

There is nothing in the Panama Mail, and western Union has remained merely steady, although the transactions in this latter stock have been quite active.

Lake Shore broke from 69¾ to 69¾ on a pressure of sales to-day, but subsequently rallied to 69¾ without any special feature.

Money continues easy at two per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 18, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	121¾	.....	121¾	.....	.....	121¾
5-20's, 1864	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	.....	118¼
5-20's, 1865	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	.....	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	.....	118¾	.....	.....	118¾
5-20's, 1865, registered	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	.....	118¼
5-20's, 1867	120¼	.....	120¼	.....	.....	120¼
5-20's, 1868	121	.....	121	.....	.....	121
10-40's	114¾	.....	114¾	.....	.....	114
10-40's, coupon	114¾	.....	114¾	.....	.....	114
Currency 6's	122¾	.....	122¾	.....	.....	123
New 5 per cents	113¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	84½	84¾	84½	84½	84½	84
Quicksilver	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
Panama	.....	122	.....	.....	122	.....
Adams Express	60½	60½	.....	.....	60½	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	40
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
N. Y. Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104½
Erie	15¾	.....	.....	.....	15¾	15¾
Michigan Central	62	62	62	62	62	62
Michigan Southern	69	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Illinois Central	.....	97½	.....	.....	97½	.....
Cleveland & Pitts.	.....	92¾	.....	.....	92¾	.....
Chicago & North'w'n	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do. preferred	.....	66¾	.....	.....	66¾	.....
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108
St. Paul common	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Do. preferred	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62	62½
Wabash common	.....	9¾	.....	.....	9¾	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	98¼	.....	.....	98¼	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	18¾	19¼	.....	.....	19¼	.....
Union Pacific	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	134½	.....	.....	134½	.....
Hannibal & Joe.	24	24	.....	.....	24	.....
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
C. C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
South Carolina, Apr'l	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, July	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa	.....	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	.....
Reading	55¼	55¾
United Cos. of N. J., sales	99	.....
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	67	67¼
Allegheny Valley	90	91
Central Transportation	46¾	47
P. C. & St. L., mort. bds	.....	76

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113⅝.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Gold opened at 113¾ and closed at 113⅝, the lowest and highest prices respectively. The advance was due to large offers from London and to the Eastern question and the high rates for the use of cash gold which were 3, 4 and 2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64, 1-32 and 1-16 per diem, closing at 3 per annum.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities dull. There was nothing interesting in the stock market to-day, business being very small and fluctuations slight. The market closed generally strong, the Missouri stocks being particularly firm owing to the conclusion of the railroad war and the advance in rates. Transactions 53,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul preferred and 10,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co	83¾	St. Paul	38¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	69
Adams Express	103½	Wabash	9
Wells-Fargo Ex	39	Do preferred	21
American Ex	59	Fort Wayne	98½
United States Ex	46	Terre Haute	4
New York Central	104½	Do preferred	21
Erie	15¾	Chicago & Alton	103
Do preferred	25	Do preferred	120
Harlem	134½	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Do preferred	125	C. C. & I. C	94
Mich. Central	63	Burlington & Q	117½
Lake Shore	69¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	23½
Illinois Central	97¼	Del. & Lack	120½
Cleveland & Pitts	89½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	20¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. stock	73
Do preferred	56¾	Central Pac. bds	102¾
N. J. Central	110	Union Pacific bds	102¾
Rock Island	108¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1864	118¼	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865	118¼	10-40's	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's, coupons	118
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	49	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	49¾	Missouri 6's	101¼
Virginia, new	39		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 18, 1875.

The general condition of trade to-day was somewhat sluggish, business being principally of a small jobbing character and the volume rather limited, except in the case of fresh fruits in which, the usual active trade of the season was experienced. Values showed no very marked movement and we have no especial features in this line to note. The prospect for the fall trade is at present not very roseate. The impression that the destruction of the crops during July was so great as to continue the enforced economies of the past year, among the agricultural class, will probably limit trade for some time, and while the country may prove to be the case, it will probably not be shown to be so, until too late for a very prosperous business the coming fall.

While the loss in the wheat crop during the last half of July was undoubtedly a very serious one, there is a factor in calculating its effect on general trade, which is likely to be overlooked. That factor is the surplus of the last season's crop. To form an accurate idea of that surplus we refer to the official statement of the foreign exports of wheat and wheat flour from all United States exporting ports to all foreign countries, as per figures compiled from the Government report, for the crop years from September 1 to August 31, from 1867-8 to 1874-5, inclusive, and the wheat crop of the United States as per Agricultural Department reports, in each year:

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Total for week	2,298	1,446	2,020,586	2,554,939
Previous week	1,268	1,639	913,478	1,981,291
Cor. week, 1874	774	750	1,021,915	1,343,321
Cor. week, '73	1,554	992	1,446,373	1,458,328

And from November 1 to August 7, inclusive, for four years:

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Pork, bbls.	141,530	174,822	144,431	127,347
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	90,127	94,770	53,840	81,345
Lard, lbs.	168,303,127	127,075,147	107,000,147	120,153,651
Bacon, lbs.	150,687,360	216,640,868	276,799,307	182,617,916
Tallow, lbs.	31,882,870	49,368,418	45,904,882	45,782,347

Petroleum.

August 19.—The market was quiet yesterday with a shade firmer feeling in crude, and an unchanged market for refined. There was a shade easier market reported from New York without, however, any quotable change.

CRUDE.—The market was quiet but steady at a slight shade higher prices than those of the previous day. We quote Conduit at wells at 93½@95c; United on 95½@96c; Union and Pennsylvania do 96@97½c; Karns and Relief do 88½@90c; immediate shipment $1 17½@1 20. Transactions continue moderate, the daily average being reported at 23,000 barrels in the river districts, and 2,000 barrels at outside points in the regions. The total shipments from the oil regions for the first seven months of 1875, with comparison to the corresponding period and average daily production, is given as follows by *Stowell's Petroleum Reporter*:

	Barrels.
To New York	1,268,847
To Philadelphia	294,241
To Baltimore	98,313
To Boston	63,100
To Cleveland	1,000,000
To Pittsburgh	553,935
Refined reduced to crude	84,295
For outside local points	1,000,000
Total amount of shipments first 7 months of the year	4,536,572
Excess of production over shipments	46,641
Total products for first 7 months of year 1875	5,005,216
Average daily production	25,699

REFINED.—The market was quiet and steady at 20½c for prime in bbls, 19½c for prime in tanks, 20½c for prime in cases, 21½c for standard white, 110 test, and 23½c for water white. Naphtha is dull at 12½c for 74 gravity, and 13½c for 76 gravity. Benzine is dull at 13½c for 74 gravity, and 14½c for 76 gravity. Gasoline is dull at 17½c for 86 gravity, and 18½c for 88 gravity. Crude is dull at 6½c. Residuum is dull at 3½c. Paraffine is dull at 8½@9c for 125 melting, and 10½@11c for 150 melting. Lubricating oils are dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Petroleum is steady and unchanged. Crude in bulk 5½c for prompt; 6c for delivery in September; refined, 20½c for export; 21½c for home consumption; naphtha, 13½c; Philadelphia, 13½c; Baltimore, 13½c; reported at 11½@12c. The following shows the amount of petroleum moving out to European ports at New York and Philadelphia, made up to latest dates:

	Refd bbls.	Refd cases.	Crude bbls.	Naphtha bbls.
New York.				
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	90,200	49,000	7,900	20,800
Amount on board	17,800	850		1,800
Required to fill	72,400	39,150	7,900	19,000
Philadelphia.				
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	152,600	11,000	14,400	9,100
Amount on board	16,600		1,200	
Required to fill	136,000	11,000	13,200	9,100
Stock on hand August 14th	48,000			

At Baltimore there was, on August 14, a capacity on berth of 37,800 bbls refined oil, 18,800 bbls on hand, and 19,000 bbls required to fill. There is also on berth a capacity for 2,500 bbls naphtha.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 18.—The *Herald* says: It seems impossible for the crude petroleum market to rise above 95c@$1, and the history of the past few days is gradually subsiding, and this was another of those very dull days, which come periodically upon the market. Sales:

2,000 bbls. United, at wells	$	95¼	
3,000 bbls. Red Rock wells		95¼	
1,000 bbls. Union, at wells		97½	
1,000 bbls. Pennsylvania Trans Co		97½	
2,000 bbls. immediate shipment		1 15½	
5,500 bbls. immediate shipment		1 17½	
3,000 bbls. immediate shipment		1 19½	
1,000 bbls. immediate shipment		1 20½	
500 bbls. Relief, at wells		88½	
1,000 bbls. Relief, at wells		89½	
500 bbls. Oil City, spot		1 12½	
500 bbls. Lower creek		1 13½	
500 bbls Upper Creek		1 13½	

The weather is generally favorable for the crops, and the difference between the crop this year and last will not be remarkable. Hay, as another article of feed, will be a very heavy crop, probably heavier than ever was known in this State. The dry weather that has been fatal to some other growths has been peculiarly favorable for hay making, and the large fields have all been well secured. Corn is the most discouraging of all the field crops, yet the prospect is by no means gloomy. The crop is immature, and has suffered greatly for rain, yet with a few weeks of proper weather will yield richly. Potatoes in many localities have been injured by the bugs and drought, but, taking the State as a whole, the crop promises to be not only large but immense. Flax, of which considerable is grown in Harlne county, is almost in entire failure. The army worm continued its operations to this crop and did effective service.

The outlook for coal here is not encouraging. In Green Lake county, especially, the mines are expected to be idle at least, for one-third of a crop. In Sauk county the prospect is better, but further north, again, the range shows active work. Hogs have been affected with lice to a small extent, and the average will not be more than realized.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,510
Cheese, lbs	102
Corn, bush	1,240
Butter, pkgs	22
Potatoes, bush	220
Peaches, bus	2,254
Apples, bbls	80
Corn, bush	490
Rye, bush	451
Bacon, pcs	2,440
Hay, bales	60

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past two weeks:

Articles—	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,572	8,805	20,377
Apples, bbls	1,530	1,270	2,800
Cheese, lbs	1,695	1,995	3,690
Corn, bus	3,183	4,602	7,105
Wheat, bus	5,548	1,535	7,083
Rye, bus	458	1,240	1,698
Oats, bus	7,697	8,091	15,191
Butter, pkgs	147	180	327
Bacon, pcs		6,642	6,642
Bacon, lbs	1,291	905	2,196
Potatoes, bus	1,300	3,256	4,556
Hay, bales	65	325	390

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There are some signs of improvement in the grain trade which is still quite apathetic. Receipts, especially of oats, show some increase and as the new crop continues to move, we hope to see increased activity in this line. Wheat is quiet but shows a somewhat easier tone. We do not look for much lower prices in this market however, as quotations are relatively lower here than at any point in the West; but as the Western markets are falling, we expect to see this unusually tightest but a very short time. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat $1 60@1 63 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 55@1 58; Ohio and Illinois number $1 53@1 54; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 50@1 53; new was quoted nominally at $1 30@1 40. Corn was weak and lower although in light supply. We quote shelled at 83@86c per bushel. In prime yellow 80@82 for low mixed and white. Ear was quotable at 82@83c for prime yellow on track; 80@81c for mixed. Oats were generally quiet with increased receipts; old were scarce and firmly holding up to 39@42c; new ruled nominally at 50@55c. Rye was nominal without important receipts or transactions at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing transactions from store ruled 2@4c above quotations.

FLOUR—Receipts, 805 barrels. The market continues to show an easy tendency although quotations are nominally unchanged. We quote the following as the range of the leading grades as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 25 @ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are easy as follows: Choice brands white winter wheat flour are scarce at $7 75@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 75@8 00; Wisconsin flour is nearly out of market; quoted at $6 75@7 00; Minnesota $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat flour—very little in the market; nominally $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; self raising flour, in 5 ℔ packages, $3 25 ℔ dozen packages; cornmeal 95c per bushel; cornmeal $3 80 per 100 lbs; rye flour $5 25 per bbl.

HAY—The week's receipts are 325 bales. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $27 00@28 00 ℔ ton. No. 2 $25 00@26 00; upland prairie nominally $21 00@22 00. Sales from store were active at $29 00@30 00. Loose hay is selling at $32 00@35 00 for No. 1, $27 00@30 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ℔ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 15 ℔ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ℔ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ℔ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ℔ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts for the week are 1,270 barrels. The market is well supplied and prices are unchanged. We quote choice eating apples at $1 00@1 50 ℔ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations for mediums are made by holders at $2 15@2 25; the market is bare of sales.

BUTTER—The market was easy with a good demand for the highest grades of table butter, and lower qualities dull. We quote extra creamery rolls at 26@27c; fresh lots of choice packed solid at 22@23c ℔ pound; fair to good 15@18c; common 10 @13c.

CHEESE—The market was active and steady. We quote at 10@11c ℔ ℔ for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12½@13½c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c. The week's receipts were 1,995 boxes.

EGGS—There was a dull market with a slack demand at 15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The market is active and strong.

We note round lot transactions at 55@58c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60@63c.

FRESH FRUITS—Receipts of peaches yesterday were 2,254 boxes. We quote peaches at 50c@$1 00 for common; $1 25@1 50 for choice. Melons were easy at $10 00@20 00 ℔ hundred; canteloupes $3 00@5 00 per hundred. Whortleberries were steady at $1 25@1 50 per pail. Blackberries $1 50 per bucket. Plums in fair demand at $1 00@1 50 per bushel. California pears are active at $2 00 per bushel; country do $3 00@3 50.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

POTATOES—The market continues active with fair supply. Receipts for the week being 3,256 bushels. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per barrel for Southern Early Rose. Sweet potatoes in good supply and prices easy. We quote at $5 00@6 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade Spring chickens are quoted at 40@50c per pair old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Timothy is quiet at $1 60@1 65; timothy seed is strong and firm at $3 15@3 25 per bushel.

TOBACCO—With a liberal supply and active demand prices are easy. We quote: Cabbages $5 00@6 00 ℔ hundred. Onions $3 00@4 00 ℔ barrel. Tomatoes in good supply at $1 50@2 00 ℔ bushel.

Provisions.

There is a steady demand of a satisfactory character but unchanged values. Receipts for the week are somewhat decreased, being only 595 tierces and 6,642 pieces.

BACON—The market is strong and active. We quote sugars as follows: 10½c ℔ lb; hams are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—Are firm with a good demand. We quote plain sugar-cured at 14½c ℔ ℔; canvassed do 14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed 15c; canvassed and dried beef, sugar-cured, 15¼c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, per dozen, ℔ 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is active and strong. We quote at $23 50 ℔ bbl.

LARD—The market is strong and active. We quote prime leaf, in tierces, ℔ ℔., 15c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 16c; in 5 ℔ pails do, 17c; in 3 ℔ do, 17½c; in 6 ℔ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05 ℔ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—The market is steady; chandlers' tallow is nearly out of market; quoted at $6 75@7 00; choice country rendered 8¼@8½c; medium do, 7¼@8c.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the past week with comparisons, were as follows:

	Pork, bbls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Total for week	2,298	1,446	2,020,586	2,554,939
Previous week	1,268	1,639	913,478	1,981,291
Cor. week, 1874	774	750	1,021,915	1,343,321
Cor. week, '73	1,554	992	1,446,373	1,458,328

And from November 1 to August 7, inclusive, for four years:

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Pork, bbls.	141,530	174,822	144,431	127,347
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	90,127	94,770	53,840	81,345
Lard, lbs.	168,303,127	127,075,147	107,000,147	120,153,651
Bacon, lbs.	150,687,360	216,640,868	276,799,307	182,617,916
Tallow, lbs.	31,882,870	49,368,418	45,904,882	45,782,347

Petroleum.

August 19.—The market was quiet yesterday with a shade firmer feeling in crude, and an unchanged market for refined. There was a shade easier market reported from New York without, however, any quotable change.

CRUDE.—The market was quiet but steady at a slight shade higher prices than those of the previous day. We quote Conduit at wells at 93½@95c; United on 95½@96c; Union and Pennsylvania do 96@97½c; Karns and Relief do 88½@90c; immediate shipment $1 17½@1 20. Transactions continue moderate, the daily average being reported at 23,000 barrels in the river districts, and 2,000 barrels at outside points in the regions. The total shipments from the oil regions for the first seven months of 1875, with comparison to the corresponding period and average daily production, is given as follows by *Stowell's Petroleum Reporter*:

	Barrels.
To New York	1,268,847
To Philadelphia	294,241
To Baltimore	98,313
To Boston	63,100
To Cleveland	1,000,000
To Pittsburgh	553,935
Refined reduced to crude	84,295
For outside local points	1,000,000
Total amount of shipments first 7 months of the year	4,536,572
Excess of production over shipments	46,641
Total products for first 7 months of year 1875	5,005,216
Average daily production	25,699

REFINED.—The market was quiet and steady at 20½c for prime in bbls, 19½c for prime in tanks, 20½c for prime in cases, 21½c for standard white, 110 test, and 23½c for water white. Naphtha is dull at 12½c for 74 gravity, and 13½c for 76 gravity. Benzine is dull at 13½c for 74 gravity, and 14½c for 76 gravity. Gasoline is dull at 17½c for 86 gravity, and 18½c for 88 gravity. Crude is dull at 6½c. Residuum is dull at 3½c. Paraffine is dull at 8½@9c for 125 melting, and 10½@11c for 150 melting. Lubricating oils are dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Petroleum is steady and unchanged. Crude in bulk 5½c for prompt; 6c for delivery in September; refined, 20½c for export; 21½c for home consumption; naphtha, 13½c; Philadelphia, 13½c; Baltimore, 13½c; reported at 11½@12c. The following shows the amount of petroleum moving out to European ports at New York and Philadelphia, made up to latest dates:

	Refd bbls.	Refd cases.	Crude bbls.	Naphtha bbls.
New York.				
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	90,200	49,000	7,900	20,800
Amount on board	17,800	850		1,800
Required to fill	72,400	39,150	7,900	19,000
Philadelphia.				
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	152,600	11,000	14,400	9,100
Amount on board	16,600		1,200	
Required to fill	136,000	11,000	13,200	9,100
Stock on hand August 14th	48,000			

At Baltimore there was, on August 14, a capacity on berth of 37,800 bbls refined oil, 18,800 bbls on hand, and 19,000 bbls required to fill. There is also on berth a capacity for 2,500 bbls naphtha.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 18.—The *Herald* says: It seems impossible for the crude petroleum market to rise above 95c@$1, and the history of the past few days is gradually subsiding, and this was another of those very dull days, which come periodically upon the market. Sales:

2,000 bbls. United, at wells	$	95¼	
3,000 bbls. Red Rock wells		95¼	
1,000 bbls. Union, at wells		97½	
1,000 bbls. Pennsylvania Trans Co		97½	
2,000 bbls. immediate shipment		1 15½	
5,500 bbls. immediate shipment		1 17½	
3,000 bbls. immediate shipment		1 19½	
1,000 bbls. immediate shipment		1 20½	
500 bbls. Relief, at wells		88½	
1,000 bbls. Relief, at wells		89½	
500 bbls. Oil City, spot		1 12½	
500 bbls. Lower creek		1 13½	
500 bbls Upper Creek		1 13½	

NEW YORK, August 18, closing 17.—At easier prices there is moderate export business. Sales of 15,000 barrels refined at 113c; 25,000 barrels do deliverable September 15th to 20th at 113c; and 5,000 barrels Philadelphia delivery at 11 1-16c. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 5½c for prompt; refined, 20½c for export; 21½c for shipping order at 95@96c; refined 113c for prompt and August; cases 10@17½c; naphtha 12½c; benzine 13½c; Philadelphia refined is quoted at 11@11½c for spot and the month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 11@11½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—Market quiet; standard white 113c; crude 5½c; cases 15½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 18.—Market quiet and firm; quoted at $1 15@1 17½.

OIL CITY, August 18.—Market quiet at $1 20. ROUSEVILLE, August 18.—Market quiet but firm at $1 12½.

TIDIOUTE, August 18.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 25 bid.

PARKERS, August 18.—Market quiet and firm; United Pipe Lines sellers ask 96c; immediate shipment $1 17½ bid.

Groceries.

Trade continues moderate, but the prospects for the season are not discouraging. The *Bulletin* reviews the general situation in groceries as follows: "The general situation of the trade has greatly improved during the past week, and with but few exceptions values are higher. The distributing business throughout the West and South has been very satisfactory from day to day and in the aggregate the value will sum up in very large figures. The large houses of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati have been well represented, and the transactions on their account indicate a very promising future for the trade in that section of the country. The late floods and devastation of the growing crops for a time created a general alarm, but this obstacle to the trade seems to have been entirely removed, and a careful survey of the situation proves that the damage was very exaggerated. The true basis for the distribution of general merchandise throughout the interior country will be moderate prices, and the present trade promises to be fully up to that of previous seasons." In prices or movement we have no especial change to note. Coffee has ruled steady but unchanged, notwithstanding advices of an increase of 500,000 bags in Brazil, and the supply points and reduced stocks. Sugar is recovering strength from the late depression, which was caused by the Cuban and Java forced sales of bankrupt firms. The surplus will, to a considerable extent, be taken for the export trade. Refined sugars, which are in demand abroad. Teas, syrups, molasses, spices, rice are quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔ lb.	*Sugars.*	℔ lb.
Fancy Rio	25	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼@10⅜c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	10¼@10⅜c
Good Rio	22c	Extra C, yellow	9¾c
Java	33½c	Extra B—yellow	10 c
Roasted Coffees.		Powdered	11½c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	40 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	℔ gall.
Young Hyson 50c@$1 00		Strictly ch'c Y. O.	72@75c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@ 90	Good	65c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Spices.		*Rice.*	
Choice Carol'a	8¾c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Rangoon	7¼@7¾c	Carolina	9¾c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	50 c	Irish soap ℔ box	$4 50
Allspice	17½@18½c	Babbitt's best ℔ box	7 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City ℔ ℔ box	5 00
Nutmegs	$1 @1 10	Germania	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candies.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE total June yield of ore—gold, silver and base metal—in the Territories, was $1,394,800.

THE exports of domestic produce from Philadelphia last week were $685,513. This included 2,479,000 gallons refined petroleum, 35,000 bushels wheat, and 7,486 barrels flour.

IN Republican Vermont the State debt has been reduced to $167,500, which is not yet due, while the cash in the Treasury amounts to nearly that sum, and the sinking fund to $167,932 more.

SOME idea of the peach trade now just beginning, may be gathered from the fact that the receipts at Philadelphia from Maryland and Delaware, on Tuesday last, were 96,000 baskets—20,000 for Philadelphia and 76,000 for New York and the East.

THE Democratic State Convention will meet at Erie, September 8th, and the Adventists now claim that the world will end September 10th. There will hardly be room for repentance between the termination of the one and the advent of the other.

THE wheat harvest is progressing throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota, and is equal to the best expectations. No insects, bugs or other vermin are doing any particular harm. Oats and other grains are also ready, or nearly so, for cutting, and all look exceedingly fine.

THE value of the exports from Boston, last week, was $522,151, against $469,235 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the exports from that port since the beginning of the year is $21,551,309, against $18,533,931 for the relating period of 1874, an increase of $3,017,378, which is a very satisfactory exhibit.

THE Redemption Agency has completed the statement of its transactions for the first fiscal year of its existence. The total amount redeemed was $130,322,945. The number of notes was 17,942,310, with an average denomination of $7 30. The aggregate expenses of the year were about two-tenths of one per cent. upon the amount assorted. It is expected that the rate per cent. of the expenses for the current fiscal year will be considerably less than for last year.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has completed his abstract of all the reports of the national banks in the United States. There were 2,076 banks of this character in operation at the close of the fiscal year, having an aggregate of individual deposits on hand of $836,478,639 48. The surplus fund of the banks amounts to $125,169,096 79; the capital stock paid in is $501,588,563 50, national bank notes outstanding, $318,148,406; specie on hand, $18,959,482 30; whole amount of business done, $1,912,239,201 16.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $8,843,937; produce exports, $5,214,657, and specie exports, $1,572,520. The total imports since January 1, this year, are $220,534,064, against $208,946,262 for the corresponding period in 1874. The total exports of produce since January 1, this year, are $154,166,974, against $181,114,373 last year. The total exports of specie since January 1, this year, are $60,865,744, against $39,621,693 in 1874.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* has telegraphic and other reports from the various points in Indiana and Ohio that suffered by the recent floods, and says:

"These reports will dispel much of the apprehension which has been felt during the last week. While the crops in the Ohio Valley are not what the country had reason to expect prior to the great rains, the damage that has been done is much less than was anticipated. The country is not yet on the road to the 'demunition bow-wows' by a great deal. A man can afford to wear a cheerful countenance after going through with these reports, without running the risk of being accused of grinning over a general calamity."

Wheat and oats have suffered most, the estimates of injury varying from 10 to 75 per cent. Corn is promising; potatoes are abundant; and the hay crop is good, both in quantity and quality.

THE United States Circuit Courts of Indiana and Illinois have within a few days past simultaneously ruled that where the individual estate of a bankrupt is not sufficient to permit of the full exemptions allowed by the bankrupt act and the State exemption laws, and the bankrupt is a member of a bankrupt firm, the exemption may be made out of the assets of the firm, provided the bankrupt is otherwise entitled to the full amount of the exemption allowed by law. This is an important decision.

THE July reports in the San Francisco *Bulletin* show that the deposits in the city savings banks have gone up from $7,065,000 in 1866 to $59,026,000. The country savings banks have grown since 1868 from $200,000 to $15,656,000. Together the banks showed deposits of $74,691,000, and paid in July dividends, half-yearly, to the amount of $3,148,000. They are still left a surplus or reserved fund in the city alone of $2,673,000. The growth of the savings system in California within the few years since it was first developed into importance is one of the most remarkable features of the progress of that remarkable State.

THE tabular statistics of the foreign commerce of New York for last month are given in the papers of Thursday. The returns show a continued falling off in imports as compared with last year, while a corresponding improvement is visible in the exports. The import entries for the month foot up a total of $27,119,138, against $33,207,729 during the same month last year. The total importations for the past seven months aggregate $219,371,528, against $251,780,727 for the corresponding period of 1874. The customs receipts continue comparatively large, notwithstanding the decrease in imports. The total receipts for July were $9,283,546, against $9,684,557 last year. For the past seven months the receipts foot up $66,151,341, against $66,672,110 for the relating period 1874. The exports for the month of July amount to $30,414,770, against $29,958,106 for the same month last year, and for the seven months, exclusive of specie, they aggregate $145,664,037, against $169,885,987 for the corresponding months of 1874.

THE 5-20 bonds issued in 1862 having all been called in for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the bonds of 1864 will now be called. The last call for ten millions is confined to the first issues of 1864, and it is probable that about forty millions more will be called in. This will exhaust the five per cents, which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by the act of Congress to issue for the purpose of funding the six per cents at a lower rate of interest, and the Secretary, if he undertakes any further redemptions of the six per cents. will have to fall back upon and negotiate a sale of the four and four and a half per cent. bonds which he is still at liberty to issue, if he can find purchasers for them. We do not see why, in the present condition of the money market, he should not be able to place these four and four and a half per cent. bonds, and the example of the Government being able to borrow at those low rates of interest would go a great way towards establishing, permanently, a low rate of interest in commercial circles.

THE monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, for June, contains also a statement of the imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of that month. The decline in amount as compared with the previous year appears most largely in coffee, gold and silver coin, India rubber, crude gutta percha and manufactured wood, among free goods, while among dutiable articles, rice, wheat, manufactures of cotton and flax, pig and bar iron and steel railroad bars and various manufactures of iron and steel, pig lead, leather, salt, soda carbonate, brown sugar, melada and syrup of sugar cane, leaf tobacco, boards, scantling, etc., and carpets, show diminished values to a noticeable amount. While we are thus steadily reducing the volume of British manufactures heretofore exported to this country, we are proportionately increasing our own shipments of manufactured articles to England and her colonies. Our commerce is gradually getting into a more hopeful condition than it has known for some years past.

DELINQUENT ASSESSORS.

The election law of January 30, 1874, passed in pursuance of the requirements of the new Constitution, provides that an assessor shall be chosen annually, at the February election, "in each election district of the State," not for the purposes of valuing property, the election of assessors for that purpose being otherwise provided for, but to "perform the duties incident to elections as required by the provisions of" that act. A supplement to this act, passed February 13, 1874, provides "that in townships, boroughs and wards composing but one election district, the assessors for purposes of valuation shall be assessors for the holding of elections and the registration of voters."

There are, thus, two kinds of assessors provided for—assessors for valuation, and assessors for registration. In those wards, boroughs and townships which constitute but one election district, the two offices are combined in one; but in wards, boroughs and townships divided into more than one election district, an assessor for valuation is chosen for the whole ward, borough or township, and an assessor for registration, only, in each election district.

It is required of the assessors for registration, by the act of January 30, 1874, that they shall annually, in the month of June, go in person through their districts and make up the registry of voters therein; that they shall return a copy of this registry to the County Commissioners, who are required to have the same copied and furnished to the assessors; that they, the assessors of registration, shall, on the first Monday in August, affix this copy to the walls of the house at which the election is to be held, for the inspection of the public; and that each one of them shall "be present at the election house of his district during the two secular days next preceding" the sixty-first day before the election, for the purpose of adding to the registry such qualified voters as may be presented for registry, and of "striking therefrom fictitious names, or names of persons who may have died or removed from said district."

These are the duties of election assessors, as prescribed by that act; and the nineteenth section of the same act prescribes that any assessor "who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, *shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars.*"

There are two hundred and seven election districts in this county; and notwithstanding the plainness of the foregoing provisions, there were, until last week, twenty in which no election assessors had been chosen, and six in which those chosen had neglected or refused to act. Steps were taken at that time to remedy these oversights, but here were twenty-six districts in which, up to a few days since, no attempt whatever had been made to register the voters as the law requires, thus practically disfranchising the voters therein.

But the neglect of public duty on the part of assessors did not stop here. Of the one hundred and eighty-one districts in this county which *had* made a proper return of the registry to the County Commissioners in June last, the assessors of over one hundred, or more than half, had, up to Saturday last, failed to procure from the Commissioners the copies of the registry made for their use, and had, of course, failed to affix the copies of the registry to the election house, on the first Monday of August, as the law required them to do. *There are, consequently, about one hundred and twenty-five out of two hundred and seven election districts in this county, in which the election law has not been complied with.*

In these one hundred and twenty-five election districts the voters have, so far, no means of ascertaining who has, or who has not, been registered; and, unless steps are at once taken to comply with the law, the unregistered voters will be deprived of their legal right to be registered, in the manner directed by law.

If these delinquent assessors do not, at once, proceed to comply with the law, they will be subject to the penalty of one hundred dollars; and we are assured that steps will be taken to inflict this penalty upon all who remain delinquent after this matter has been called to their attention.

The County Commissioners, if they will permit us to make this suggestion, might reach these delinquents by issuing a circular, pointing out what is required of assessors and what is the penalty for neglect; and they would do well likewise to give public notice to all assessors to come up, at once, get their registry lists and proceed to perform the duties required of them.

The purity and safety of elections depend in a great measure upon a strict adherence to the forms and methods prescribed by law. The registry is the *prima facie* evidence of every man's right to vote; and every voter is consequently interested in seeing that his name is duly registered. He can learn this only by a resort to the lists which, according to law, should *now* be found at each election house; and if these lists are not to be found there, and the assessor himself is not accessible, he is deprived of the rights which belong to him. We advise the delinquent assessors, therefore, to look out for themselves. They will be mulcted in the penalties, sure, if they further neglect their duty.

SMALL FARMS THE BEST.

The Cotton Congress, recently held in the South, displayed more than the usual amount of sanity found in such bodies by recommending that the system now prevalent in the South of large plantations, be abandoned for farms of smaller dimensions. Those Southern men who are clear-headed enough to see what is going on about them, are able to discern the fact that Southern prosperity, whenever it comes, must be brought about by the general distribution of agricultural capital among the masses, and that its concentration in few hands is sure to be ruinous.

We called attention, some time since, to a distinction drawn by a Southern observer between Southern farmers and Southern planters. The farmer lives on his farm, supervises the work done on it, lends a helping hand when it is needed, and keeps a strict watch upon all that is done, while the planter lives in town, entrusts the care of his plantation to an overseer, lives beyond his means, and is always anticipating the products of his fields by mortgaging the growing crops to those from whom he borrows.

The result is easy of comprehension. The small farmer is always forehanded; has plenty of means for all his wants; and if he ever has a bad year, has resources upon which he can fall back; while the planter is always behind hand, is a constant borrower, and is ruined by a short crop, whenever such a calamity occurs. It is the planter class, of course, which is always grumbling about hard times. They are the sore-heads—the constitutional fault-finders of the South; and no matter how abundantly the fields may yield, the times, to them, are always hard, as they always will be. The horn of plenty, if twice as big as it is, would not satisfy them, when emptied into their laps.

What the South wants, in adapting herself to her changed condition, is to get rid of her big estates by dividing them up into smaller holdings. A plantation of two thousand acres divided into twenty farms, extinguishes one chronic grumbler and spendthrift and puts twenty contented men in his place. The average of farm holdings in Pennsylvania is one hundred and three acres; and Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama will be thrifty States only when they get down to some such average as this. They will produce no great families, and no men of overshadowing importance through such a system, but they will manifestly be men of moderate means, who are content with enough, and who enrich the State by industry, perseverance, and a personal supervision of the farms they own. Cotton, it has been proved, can be grown as well upon small farms as upon large; and the staples of the South will flourish all the better from enlisting a more numerous class in their production.

The curse of California, to-day, is in her large agricultural estates, and the same evil system is creeping into Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the other Territories. Large estates are a drag and a weight upon any community. They cut off individual enterprise and destroy healthful competition; and not only so, but they seldom serve to enrich their greedy and grasping owners. Like the Great Eastern, among ships, is a vast landed estate among its smaller competitors. Individual enterprise, confined to what one man can well manage himself, is the law of nature; and grand undertakings, intended to absorb production or trade, and confine it to the hands of the few instead of the many, are unnatural and therefore, as a rule, unsuccessful.

It will be a hopeful day for the South when the great estates built up during the days of slavery, out of the commerce in human flesh and blood, are scattered and broken, and their places occupied by smaller farms, under the personal supervision of the owners; and the people of the West will be wise in their day and generation if they take steps in time to keep their lands from being absorbed by those who are striving to monopolize them.

ARISTOCRACY MADE EASY.

There is no further need for going to Europe for our Dukes, Earls, Counts and Baronets. We can have them of our own make. The "Holy League of the Peers of America" proposes to fabricate an abundant supply out of American material. A circular just issued from the temporary headquarters of the S. R. Council, wherever or whatever that may be, announces that "a thorough and systematic organization of the League" has been determined upon; that the government of the League is military and despotic in its character; and that membership in it is divided into seven ranks, viz: Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Baronets and Knights. All rank above that of Knighthood is hereditary, and remains in the family forever. The government of the League is to be known as "the Realm;" and the Realm is to be subdivided into States or dukedoms, counties or earldoms, thousands or viscounties, &c. As soon as the League gets a good foothold a department of Heraldry is to be established, when every Peer will be supplied with a coat-of-arms.

The order of the Holy League is based upon the doctrine that only a limited portion of the inhabitants of any country is really qualified, mentally or morally, to take any part in the government. Hence the necessity for an Aristocracy and hence the Holy League.

The printed circular from which we get this information is too handsomely and neatly got up to emanate from an insane asylum, or we should be tempted to think it the work of some lunatic driven crazy by the study of problems too abstruse for him. The author of it, whoever he is, is evidently depriving some asylum of its just dues by remaining at large.

TWO PICTURES.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this."—*Shakespeare.*

REPUBLICAN HONESTY.	DEMOCRATIC DISHONESTY.
From Gov. Allen's speech at Washington, Ohio, 1874.	From the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) on the adjournment of the Democratic Ohio Legislature, 1875.
The Democrats came into office last January, after our political opponents had held control of the State of Ohio for nearly twenty years, but we couldn't find, after the most careful examination, a single case of official corruption. They had done some things that were wrong; nothing that was corrupt.	*We trust that all the members of the Ohio Legislature will reach home in safety, and that few of them will ever find their way back to Columbus.*
From the report of a Democratic investigation committee to the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, 1874.	From the Toledo *Democrat*, upon the same body.
Your committee take pleasure in reporting that, so far as elective officers and their subordinates are concerned, very commendable honesty and fidelity have been observed; and that in the official conduct of no public officer, whether elective or appointive, has corruption been disclosed.	*The discussion in the House of Representatives on the Wood committee bribery business was simply disgusting and disgraceful. It certainly equaled the worst exhibition of depravity ever seen in the Legislature of South Carolina.*

THE fractional currency of the country has been issued at various times, and, as each issue has been successfully counterfeited, a new series has been issued to take its place. The present issue is, we think, the fourth series, and there is, nominally, some forty-one millions of all the series outstanding. Of this sum, eleven millions belong to the several series which preceded the present; and the conclusion is drawn that, as that sum has not yet been presented for redemption, it has been lost or destroyed. That conclusion, however, does not necessarily follow. The amount of paper money lost and destroyed is not large. Of the fifty millions of legal tenders first issued by the Government and redeemable in gold upon presentation, but very little, comparatively, remains out. That issue ceased to circulate as currency when the premium on gold was first established, and the Government has been steadily redeeming it ever since. On December 1, 1870, the amount outstanding was $102,321; three years afterward the sum had decreased to $79,667; and the last monthly statement put the figures at $69,877. The rate of redemption is very slow, it will be seen; but there is a steady decrease in the amount outstanding, and it is not probable that over $50,000 of the whole amount will turn up finally as lost. This will be at the rate of one dollar in a thousand; and there have been instances, we think, of a less rate even than this.

We have another case in point, nearer home. The Bank of Pittsburgh, as our readers know, did not suspend specie payments in 1857, but kept steadily on redeeming its paper on presentation, as it had done previously. The effect of this course while extremely honorable to the bank, was to drive its paper out of general circulation, and force it in for redemption; and the adoption of the national bank system afterwards prevented a reissue of its paper. We have no figures by us to indicate what was the total amount of paper issued by that bank, but our recollection of its last publication of paper outstanding, made some years since, is that the amount which had not then been presented for redemption, and which may fairly be taken as the amount that had been lost or destroyed, was less than $25,000. Considering that the bank had been in existence since 1816, and that its paper had been extensively circulated, the amount of profit accruing from loss and destruction was very small.

The amount of the notes of the old United States Bank not presented for redemption was much larger than this, at the time of the wind-up of its affairs; but it must be borne in mind that there was a day fixed, in that instance, beyond which no redemption would be made; while in the case of the Bank of Pittsburgh the date of redemption was unlimited, and may be said to still continue. This is also the case with the old demand notes of the United States.

The fractional currency being more frequently used, and therefore much more liable to loss, will naturally present a much larger rate of percentage in waste; but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that eleven out of forty-five millions have been lost or destroyed.

THE attempt has been made to show that our views upon the financial question are at war with the views of the Republicans of Ohio; but they are not. Governor HAYES, in his speech at Marion, Ohio, in which he opened the Republican campaign, used the following language:

"The Republicans of Ohio are in favor of no sudden or harsh measures. They do not propose to force resumption by a contraction of the currency. They see that the ship is headed in the right direction, and they do not wish to lose what has already been gained. They are satisfied to leave to the influences of time, and the inherent energy and resources of the country, the work that yet remains to be done, to place our currency at par. We believe that what our country now needs to revive business and to give employment to labor, is a restoration of confidence. We need confidence in the stability and soundness of the financial policy of the Government. That confidence has for many months past been slowly but steadily increasing."

This is plain and distinct, and entirely in harmony with our position. Governor HAYES and the Republicans of Ohio are opposed to any further inflation of the currency, as most people of judgment seem to be; but they are opposed to contraction, and especially to any attempt to force resumption by contraction, which is most material in the pending issue. They see, says Governor HAYES, "that the ship is headed in the right direction," and they merely wish to keep on steadily in that direction. In other words, they are in favor of gradually working up to resumption, without a shock to business or impediment to trade. That is the position of the Republicans of Ohio and Pennsylvania: no forced resumption; no contraction for the sake of resumption; and the promotion of trade and business prosperity by preserving the business of the country from all unnecessary shocks and adapting the currency to the commercial wants of the nation. Opposition to inflation does not involve an adherence to contraction. With the Ohio Republicans we are alike opposed to both inflation and contraction.

AT LENGTH it is possible to state with something like exactness the aggregate expenditures and receipts of the Government during the past fiscal year. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his estimate to Congress gave as the probable receipts and expenditures: Receipts, $284,318,286; expenditures, $275,315,490, leaving $9,002,796 to be applied to the sinking fund, which would amount to $31,096,545, leaving a deficiency of $22,093,748. In order to provide for this deficiency Congress passed an act increasing the duties on imported goods and the internal taxes on distilled spirits, calculating upon an increase of $25,000,000 in the revenues. The actual aggregate receipts of the Government during the fiscal year were, in round numbers, $288,000,000, and the expenditures $274,623,393, so that the amount left to apply to the sinking fund is about $13,400,000, and, as the sinking fund is all paid or provided for, the deficit during the past year will range between seventeen and a half and eighteen million dollars. This means, merely, the paying out of more money than the Treasury takes in, and not any shortness of funds. The sinking fund, which caused the deficit, is simply money paid out of one pocket of the Government into the other.

THE latest advices relative to the condition and prospects of the crops in Europe are of a more favorable character. The principal exception comes from Odessa, where there is much complaint of the crops of Southern Russia having suffered from drought. We observe that France is usually spoken of by the press of the United States as a grain exporting country. This is an error, the fact being that France imports more grain than she exports. The misapprehension arises from the fact that she always exports grain to England, who never returns any. On the other hand, France imports at Marseilles from Russia and Algeria, so that what she sells from her Northern ports is more than covered by her purchases at her Southern ones. In 1869-70, which was very much the same sort of year as to cereal products that it is this year, France imported about twenty-three and a half million bushels of grain ten million bushels of which were wheat, and this will probably be about her requirements during the ensuing agricultural year. The crops in Algeria are bad and deficient, and France will hardly get any grain from that quarter this year.

KENTUCKY and Tennessee have been made notorious for the vendettas, or family fights, which are constantly being fought out in one or the other or both of those States; but it seems that the deadly practice has been transferred from Tennessee to Illinois. In 1865, two families, the BULLINERS and HENDERSONS, consisting of stalwart fathers and sons of brawny stature, emigrated from Tennessee to Williamson county, Illinois, and shortly afterwards hostilities broke out between them. From 1869 until now, the warfare has been going on, involving other families also in the feud, until six have been killed, four have been wounded, three others have been shot at but missed, and about a dozen have been driven out of the county from fear of personal injury. The local authorities have heretofore taken no steps to stop this murderous fight; but they have, by a recent murder, been driven to offer a reward of $1,000 for the murderers, and Governor BEVERIDGE offers $200 additional. As SHERIDAN is at Chicago, why not let him have a chance at these canditti?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Thought is deeper than all speech,
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souls to souls can ever teach
What unto themselves was taught.

Kindergartens are being established in most of the cities in Indiana.

The boy who loves castor oil lives in Iowa. He drinks it by the pint as a beverage.

That legal Niobe, Brother Shearman, has gone on a visit to the Niobe of nations, Rome.

The Ticonderoga, New York, farmers have converted their church into a cheese factory.

Frank Battles was married to Ellen Rath last week. All jokes about rials barred.

Three colored vagrants have been sold at auction in Liberty, Mo. Change the name of the town.

Social evil suicides have become epidemic. This is a sense in which suppression does suppress.

The Baptists in New Oxford, in this State, have cabbaged Rev. Mr. Caulilower as their pastor.

Either something is the matter with the St. Louis *Dispatch's* bowels, or the complaint is higher up.

Fifty delegates from the trades unions of France are to be sent to Philadelphia to study the Centennial.

The cheerful notes of preparation for the reopening of the public schools are reverberating throughout the land.

Barnum has just offered a reward of $5,000 for the discovery of either Donaldson or his companion, dead or alive.

"Like cures like." The New York Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island is to be put in charge of the homeopathists.

"As between a cucumber and a watermelon," says a Western editor who minds his stops, "give us brandy and water."

A Chattanooga tailor is making a goose of himself by advertising the fact that Andy Johnson was buried in one of his suits.

A Wisconsin woman has just made application for divorce on the ground that her husband has been indulging in crooked kisses.

The *Courier-Journal* says "there is something of the sneak in every man." He falsely imagines himself a representative of the race.

Persons just returned from the West declare that the crops of all kinds will be better than ever before, in spite of the rains and floods.

There would be a good deal less strife in the world if everybody was like Thurlow Weed. He waited forty-eight years to correct a misapprehension.

The Vokeses have made a great hit in New York with their "Bunch of Berries." The play is new here, but it had a berry successful run in England.

The Agricultural Bureau gives 18,000,000 as the total of beaves, steers and oxen in the country, almost all of them coming yearly to the shambles.

Those Montreal butchers who propose to start a paper of their own should apply to the New York *Herald* for an editor. It has plenty of sheep heads to spare.

A propos of that Baker's dozen, better be a minister in the house of the Lord in Brooklyn than a dweller in the tents of the wicked army in England.

A dairy provided with a number of well-trained cows to act in the capacity of mothers to human infants who have lost their natural parents, is the newest wrinkle.

Nothing more clearly shows the force of our latter-day civilization than the development of summer resorts for the million, scores of which are now in full operation.

The fruits of freedom. Liberia is prospering finely; new plantations are developing, commodious dwellings are going up, and the schools and churches are well attended.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in this State has 20,906 communicants, 101 churches, 11 chapels, and 59,852 sittings. The aggregate value of the church property is $5,757,300.

The steam engines and labor-saving machinery in this country are computed to be equivalent to the unaided labor of one thousand million persons all engaged in the task of production.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had an investigation privately made into the relations of the Alaska Fur Seal Company to the Government, and the report is favorable to the company.

The note found in a bottle near Chicago, purporting to be in the handwriting of Donaldson, the aeronaut, has been pronounced a forgery by the manager of Barnum's Hippodrome.

King Kalakaua has been making a speech to his people on temperance. The whisky bill for himself and suite, during his visit to New York last year, embracing a period of four or five days, was $1,500.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that Indian Agent Arny, of New Mexico, has in his possession "the hinges of John Brown's piano, burned at Ossawatomie in 1856." This is not true. Brown's cabin did not contain a piano.

There are now in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Freedmen's Bank $466,000. This sum is sufficient to declare a dividend of fifteen per cent. Congress, however, ordered that no dividend less than twenty per cent. should be declared.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democrats of Centre county nominated P. Gray Meek for State Senator.

A meeting will be held at Warren on Saturday next, for the organization of a Prohibition party.

Captain M. Flynn has been elected Representative delegate from the Eighth district, Luzerne county, to the Democratic State Convention.

The Republicans of Northumberland county will hold their delegate elections on September 4th, and their convention on the 6th of the same month.

George Lear, Esq., of Bucks county, has been invited to spend a week or two in Ohio to assist in the active canvass now making by the Republicans.

R. L. Cochran, cashier of the Lamberton Savings Bank, of Franklin, was indorsed by the recent Venango county Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer.

The following named gentlemen are delegates from Bucks county to the Erie Convention: George Ross, Reuben K. Bachman, Dr. Nelson Applebach, Henry Lefferets and Allen H. Heist.

Cameron and Clarion counties have declared in favor of William F. Colliner as Senatorial delegate to the Erie Convention. Cameron county has instructed for Hon. A. C. Noyes for Governor.

Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Guss County Committee, formerly of the Guss Woods Committee, signs a call for a "Republican" Convention to meet in Huntingdon, Tuesday, August 17th.

The Bourbon Democracy, under the leadership of Jerry Black, were beaten in the York county Convention, the home of the bend centre. Wallace was indorsed, and the delegates to the Erie Convention will support his candidate.

The Luzerne county Democratic Convention continued its squabble over nominations on Wednesday morning, and added the following to the ticket: Register of Wills—J. K. Bogori; Treasurer—James Campbell; Recorder—Mark A. Duffy.

Following is the remainder of the Democratic ticket nominated in Crawford county: Clerk of Courts—Henry Williams; Treasurer—Hiram Davis; Commissioner—George D. Humes; Auditors—J. D. Work, H. B. Beatty. The inflation planks of the Ohio platform were adopted.

At a meeting of the Democratic standing committee of Pike county on Wednesday, August 11, Hon. E. B. Eldred was appointed Senatorial delegate and Hon. G. H. Rowland Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention, with power to substitute.

The Republicans of Snyder county have organized for the campaign, reconciled their differences, adopted resolutions expressive of their continued confidence in the Republican party and its candidates, and promise a rock ribbed majority in that county for the State ticket.

The State officials are advertising for creditors of the State to come forward and get their money. This is quite different from what it was under Democratic administrations. The trouble then was where to borrow money enough to keep the State from repudiation.—*Lebanon Courier.*

Under Democratic administration defalcation was fashionable. In Treasurer Bailey's report for 1855, Democratic officials, from the Attorney General down to the pettiest officer, figure as among the veriest debtors of the Commonwealth. "Those were good old Democratic days." "Debts went up, and credit went down."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Colonel Tate, of the Williamsport *Sun*, expresses a suspicion that the nominee of the Erie Convention may not run well after the November election. Such a result would not be wonderful, as it is enough to kill any ordinarily good man to run on a modern Democratic ticket, but we hope not. They ought to nominate a man of strong constitution, just to have the race filled.

The Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* says: Under the present Republican administration Carbon county has reduced a large debt down to a point where it can be easily handled, and at the same time reduced taxes ten mills on the dollar, or one-third less than the old ring levied. One more year will nearly wipe out the debt, and then taxes will again be lowered.

The Democracy of Snyder county held their convention, last week, and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—Daniel Eisenhart; Commissioners—Moses Krebs, John Norman; Treasurer—George Schnee; Auditors—William A. Glass, David Reber; Coroner—A. J. Specht. William H. Dill was chosen Senatorial and Robert Swineford Representative delegate to the State Convention.

The Republicans of Forest county nominated the following ticket: For State Senator—W. R. Dunn (subject to action of District Conference); Associate Judge—Edward Kerr; Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of Courts—T. J. Van Giesen; Sheriff—Justis Shawkey; Commissioners—John Reck, Gilbert Jamieson; Auditors—N. Thompson, J. P. Neill; Jury Commissioner—H. Z. Towner; County Surveyor—T. D. Collins.

The complete vindication of Mr. Mackey's management of the State Treasury presented to the public by the Democratic Auditor General's investigation of the Treasury affairs, takes the wind right out of the Democratic editors, and they are soaring about like bewildered geese, not knowing which way to steer. The fact is, the Republicans have conducted the affairs of the State so successfully as to leave no opening for the cavils which he feels he would indirectly do by voting the Prohibition ticket. He said he was placed upon the Prohibition Committee without his consent, and that he would have nothing to do with it, and he believed two-thirds of those whose names appear on that committee will pursue the same course with respect to it. The Democrats will have to base their report the prospects for the Republican party at the coming election as encouraging. It is generally conceded that our majority in this county will be about the same as heretofore, and possibly on some of our candidates in advance of former majorities.

The State finances of Pennsylvania having been triumphantly vindicated from the assaults of the New York Democratic and Liberal jobbers who are seeking to get the control of our funds for political and Wall street jobbing, the Democratic organs in this State are claiming that the present income of the State and the prosperous condition of the Treasury is especially and solely due to the energy with which the new Auditor General collects the funds due to the State. Giving Mr. Temple all due credit for his good intentions and his labors, the two places in which he has made his appearance in this matter do not very well agree. The first was a member of the Democratic State Committee, in an address charging the flagrant mismanagement of the Treasury and endeavoring to make out a deficit; and the second was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund where he examined the accounts of the Treasurer, accompanied by vouchers and certified to their correctness, proving as they did that there was no deficiency. One or the other of these positions was wrong. But if the Auditor General has been so efficient in the finances how was it that he did not know the actual state of affairs all along? When General Hartranft occupied the same office he knew all about the finances from week to week, and could at any time have given a full and reliable statement.—*Philadelphia North American.*

General.

The Newburyport *Herald* says that "one good reason given why Grant should step aside next year is that we are all out of ex-Presidents."

Hon. Charles M. Croswell, of Adrian, is prominently and favorably mentioned by the Republican press of Michigan as a candidate for Governor.

Cincinnati *Commercial*: "A foolish young man out West, in a newspaper office, desires to know why the police are not turned out in New York and the thieves put in. That is exactly what has been done."

Four Presidential aspirants were seen together on the States' piazza at Saratoga one day last week, viz.: Speaker Blaine, Governor Tilden, Governor Hendricks and Chief Justice Church. Vice President Wilson was not far away.

"It is becoming every day more apparent," says the Hartford *Post*, "that the Republicans, in the spirit which led them to sustain the Government and fight down rebellion, are to be arrayed in the future on the side of public faith and in support of sound principles as applied to the currency and the finances of the country."

Raphael Semmes is scolding away again about the "lazzaroni" of the North, in which class he includes nearly all the able bodied population. He must have taken a long course in dime novels, or he would prefer even lazzaroni to pirates. Raphael is not a hero, after all, when it comes to the rub. Did he not cry, on a certain memorable occasion, "Save *me;* I'm the Captain?"

It is not only tolerably certain that Governor Hendricks proposes to blend his fortunes with the inflation Democracy, but the Evansville *Courier*, an organ of the latter, declares that his record on the financial question has been consistent from the first, and "unequivocally in favor of the position occupied by the people as against the bondholders and banking interests of the country."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the Allen and Cary inflation Democracy are absurdly boastful about their ability to carry the State. It is the game of brag that they play. They have no show of reason to back their extravagant assertions. The Democratic tidal wave has been expended. This is seen even in North Carolina, which has been claimed by the Democrats with as much confidence as they claimed Kentucky. Now it must take rank with the doubtful States. The rampant old Whigs and speculators who have forced the inflation issue in Ohio, have exploded the National Democratic party; and this fact will become more apparent to the general public with each political event that marks the progress of popular enlightenment, and the expression of the national will.

A dispatch from the Chairman of the North Carolina Republican State Committee says: We have a clear majority in the convention with two of our counties given to the Democrats by Democratic County Commissioners. The convention will restore them, which will give us at least seven majority. We have carried the State on the popular vote by fully 18,000 majority. The defeat and demoralization of the Democratic party in this State is complete. The vote on both sides this year was larger than ever before. The Associated Press dispatches are made up by editors of Democratic newspapers, who are doing what they can to prevent Northern people from learning and believing that a large majority of the people of this State are Republican to the core and true to the flag. North Carolina is sure for the Republican President and Vice President in 1876 by 12,000 majority.

OHIO NEWS.

Wood county oats are six and corn eleven feet high.

Ohio farms average one hundred and eleven acres.

The new Coshocton court house is nearly completed.

The honey crop of Medina county for the year is over 12,000 pounds.

By the death of an uncle, the editor of the Tippecanoe *Herald* has inherited $62,000.

The President of Buchtel College, at Akron, owns a farm and does his own harvesting.

The crop of broom corn in Pickaway county has survived the flood, and will give an average yield.

They talk of erecting a new refinery in the Seventh ward, Cleveland, and much opposition is being developed.

A man named John Holzbach was killed by the breaking of a derrick at the stone quarry at Massillon on Tuesday.

William Hunter, a farmer near Loudonville, committed suicide Sunday by hanging. Cause supposed to be the effects of intemperance.

The headless, armless and legless body of a woman was found in the driftwood, near Marietta, a few days since. The mystery is unsolved.

Daniel Flannagan and W. H. Kernan have bought the Urbana *Union and Patron*, which they will consolidate with the *Buckeye Democrat.*

From the returns made to the State Auditor for 1875 we learn that there are in Ohio 738,839 horses, 1,509,260 cattle, 26,321 mules, 4,190,238 sheep and 4,778,299 hogs.

A Columbus tombstone says:

"They've buried me
'Longside of she.
And though I'm in Heaven
Is her and me."

The Gambier *Argus* says: "We are glad to learn that President Tappan has concluded to remain in Gambier, and has accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in Kenyon."

The seventh annual reunion of the Third Ohio Cavalry will be held at Kelley's Island on Thursday, September 2, 1875. The regiment will be entertained by the citizens of the island.

The new Toledo directory will contain 1,672 names more than that of last year. This would indicate an increase of population which, taken at the ratio of four persons per name, would be 6,688.

The *Crescent* says that for several weeks past work has been progressing on the new half mile track on the Central Ohio fair grounds at Orrville. Ten acres have been added to the east end of the old grounds and the track moved to the audition.

J. B. Mull, a traveling veterinary surgeon and horse trader, has been arrested at Valparaiso, Ind., charged with the murder of Tom McGehan at Hamilton, Ohio, in June last. The person making the charge alleges that Mull confessed to him the murder.

Regimental reunions: Forty-second at Cleveland, August 25th; Fifty-second at Newcomerstown, August 26th; Forty-fourth at Camp Clark, near Springfield, September 16th; Eleventh at Dayton Soldiers' Home, August 21st; One Hundred and Third at Chagrin Falls, September 10th.

Those who are interested in the ancient remains of the State will be glad to know that an archæological society is to be established for the purpose of gathering facts and descriptions respecting them. The first meeting will be held at Mansfield, September 1st, 1875. Entertainments is offered by citizens to all who shall attend at the organization.

A farmer living near Fredericksburg going home on Tuesday night with a load of lime and being under the influence of liquor, upset his wagon and was buried under the lime. His moans brought a neighbor to his assistance. He had one arm broken, and was injured so much by inhaling the lime that he died on Thursday. The saloon keeper that sold him his liquor has been arrested.

Such are the legal concessions to women in Ohio that a widow, after a contract to marry, may, unbeknown to the man, convey away her property in trust for her son, may bring him with her empty-handed self upon her husband for support, may put upon her husband debts she contracted before marriage for her wedding outfit, and then, if she takes a notion to leave him, may descend upon his house with a constable and a writ of replevin and strip it of the furniture. So says the Cincinnati *Gazette.*

In Townsend township, Huron county, resides Mrs. Elizabeth Trimmer, who was born the very day on